Mewar

UNDER

Maharana Bhupal Singhji,

G. C. S. I.



SIR SUKHDEO,
Thakur Jasnagar.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

Mewar is the premier State in Rajputana. As to its antiquity Lord Curzon has rightly said that the origin of Mewar dates back from immemorial ages.

The Rulers of Mewar are known as "Hindua Surya". They are held in high esteem both by the Rajput Princes and the people in general and by the Hindus in particular. They never acknowledged the supremacy of the Mughals and have all along honourably maintained their independence. Eminent people have spoken highly of the Maharanas. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1890 was pleased to remark that Udaipur is the recognised leader of Rajput States, who have since 1818 been the fast friend and ally of the British. J. T. Wheeler in his "History of the Imperial Assemblage" at Delhi, 1877, writes, "The loyalty of the family (Udaipur) towards the British Government was displayed in 1857, when shelter and protection were given to a number of European Refugees." In 1911 when His Majesty King George, the Emperor of India came to Delhi to hold the Coronation Darbar, he was pleased to assign a place of unique honour to Maharana Fateh Singh as the only "Prince in Waiting" and exempted him from attendance in the Darbar.

With what respect the Maharanas are looked upon and the great esteem in which they are held may best be gathered from the following incident :—

In 1875 when the Maharana proceeded to Bombay on the occasion of His Royal Highness Prince Edward's arrival in India, the conversation between the famous Dewan of the premier Muslim State, *viz.* Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad and the most distinguished Political Officer of the time, *viz.* Sir Alfred Lyall, is worth mentioning. Sir Alfred said, "It must interest you to see the future king of England". "More than I can say" replied Sir Salar Jung, and "there is one other here to-night whom I long wished to see, to an Indian, the greatest of Indians, the Maharana of Udaipur".

The Rulers of Mewar have ever since been staunch advocates of freedom, and defenders of their faith, freedom and religion. Their motto is :—

"जो दृढ़ रखैं धर्म को, तिहि रखैं करतार"

"Heaven helps those who are staunch in their religion".

The State crest is



In their heroic struggle with the Mughals, the Rajputs and the Bhils ungrudgingly shed their blood under Maharana's banner, and hence, they find their place in the State crest.

Jagirs are held by people of different creeds and castes. A brief summary is given below :

Serial No.	Particulars	No. of Thikanas.	Caste		Present Income
			Rajput	Muslim	
					Rs. a. p.
1	Umrao	21	24	1	7,59,262 8 6
2	Batti	26	26	...	2,31,911 8 0
3	Gole	233	233	...	3,27,129 4 0
	Total	303	302	1	13,11,63[illegible] 8 4

MUTSADDIS AND PASWANS

Serial No.	Particulars	No.	No. of villages.	Income
				Rs. a. p.
1	Mahajan	31	44	20,17[illegible] 0 0
2	Kayasth	20	25½	25,110 0 0
3	Dhabha and Pancholiya	17	22½	15,011 [illegible] 0
	Total	68	92	47,[illegible] [illegible] 0

Muafi and Bhom are in every district but their exact acreage has not yet been ascertained. The present enquiry gives a rough idea only. In all the Zilas there are 161 villages and 2,36,255 bighas land held in Muafi. It does not include Muafi and Bhom endowed by the Darbar in Jagir villages.

A complete geological survey of the State was sanctioned and every help was rendered to the staff in finishing their work.

A review of the census of Mewar would show that there has been a steady rise in the growth of population since 1911. In the census of 1911 the population was 12,81,284 but in 1921 it rose to 13,65,964. In the last census of 1931 it went up to 15,66,910

In the beginning of the 19th century the country was harassed by the Mahrattas. There was no peace within. The State and the Jagirdars were at loggerheads. Sympathetic Political Officers like Captains Tod and Cobb tried to settle the disputes amicably. Six Kaulnamas were negotiated one after the other But one party or the other failed to abide by them. In the end the Government of India was left no other course open but to declare them all null and void. There were serious differences regarding the exercise of Judicial powers by the Thikanas. It hampered the healthy growth of administration. Maharana Shree Bhopal Singhji took up the matter in right earnest and every burning question was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Darbar has not been unmindful of the general trend of external politics. They have taken keen interest in all discussions and proceedings connected with the future constitution of India.

Friendly relations with other States have been developed and renewed.

The Government of India has restored to the Darbar the control of the Bhumat tract after a period of 92 years.

Appreciable improvements have been made in different branches of administration.

gained victory over the Muslim Sultan of Malwa, erected the famous Tower of Victory in the fort at Chitor in A. D. 1440. His younger brother Kshem Singh's descendants are now Rulers of Partabgarh. After Kumbha reigned Udai Singh, A. D. 1468, Rumal, A. D. 1473, and Sangram Singh or Sanga, A. D. 1509.

Maharana Sangram Singh was a gallant warrior who defeated the Muslim Rulers of Delhi, Malwa and Gujrat in different battles and in A. D. 1527 fought a famous battle at Kanwah with the Mughal Emperor, Babar in which he was seriously wounded, and died the very same year. After Sangram Singh reigned Ratan Singh 1527, Vikrma Ditya 1531, and Udai Singh II 1537. Before Udai Singh one illegitimate son, Banbir, seized the opportunity of ruling over Mewar for 4 years. It is a solitary instance unique in the history of Mewar. During Udai Singh's reign many attacks were made on Chitor and when Akbar attacked Chitor in 1567 a large number of ladies cremated themselves. Maharana Udai Singh had many sons of whom the eldest Pratap Singh became the Rana in A. D 1572. After one of his sons Sakta the clan is called Saktawat. Their leading Thikanas are Bhindar and Bansi.

Rana Pratap Singh was a true patriot, staunch advocate of freedom, sterdy defender of the honour of his race, religious-minded and a gallant warrior. He fought with the Mughal Emperor Akbar and recovered his possessions over the whole of Mewar except Chitor. Even in perilous moments he unflinchingly stuck to the tenets of his religion and thus brought him undying fame.

Hearing the rumour that Maharana Pratap was contemplating submission to the Emperor, Rai Prithvi Raj of Bikaner was upset and he sent the following verses :—

पातल जो पतसाह बोले मुख हूंता बयण।
मिहर पछम दिस मांह ऊगे कासप राववत॥
पटकूं मूंछां पाण के पटकूं निज तन करद।
दीजै लिखे दीवाण इण दो महली बात इक॥

"Pratap calling Akbar as his Emperor, is as unbelievable as the rising of the sun in the west. O Dewanji, please write to me whether I should continue to string my moustaches or commit suicide."

The reply sent by Pratap was :—

तुरक कहासी मुख पतौ, इण तनसूं इकलिंग।
ऊगै जांही ऊगसी, प्राची बीच पतंग॥
खुसी हूंत पीथल कमध, पटकौ मूंछां पाण।
पछटण है जेतै पतौ, कलमा सिर केवाण॥

"By the grace of God Ekling, Pratap would always call the Emperor a Turk, and sun would rise as usual in the east. With pleasure, Oh Rathor Prithi Raj! continue your proud bearing. As long as Pratap lives his sword would dangle on the Moghal head".

The famous Rajput bard Durso at the Delhi court composed the following elegy on Pratap's death and recited it to the Emperor :—

अस लेगो अणदाग पाग लेगो अणनामी।
गो आडा गवड़ाय, जिको बहतो धुर वामी॥

was succeeded by Raj Singh in A. D. 1653. Aurangzeb wanted to destroy the idols of Shri Nathji. Maharana Raj Singh extended his protection to them. At a great sacrifice he brought them into Mewar and located one at Nathdwara and the other at Kankroli. He also constructed the big tank of Raj Samudra. On its bank there are 25 stone inscriptions giving the history of Mewar. The letter written by the Maharana to Emperor Aurangzeb in connection with the imposition of Jazia tax deserves mention :—

"After eulogizing the benign reigns of his three predecessors, Shahjahan, Jahangir and Akbar, their wise policy of administration, paternal sympathy, profound tolerance and even-handed justice, he had drawn the attention of Emperor Aurangzeb to the misery which he has brought on the country and his people and through his blind obstinacy and extreme bigotry, he has set at work the disintegrating forces which will soon cause the downfall of the Empire. The Rana deplored that all his advisers, able though they were, have failed to show him the right path and the last straw to break the camel's neck would be the levy of the abominable Jazia tax on poor people already over-taxed".

Amongst the many sons of Maharana Raj Singh were Bhim Singh and Jai Singh. Jai Singh though younger, became the Maharana in A. D. 1680 and Bhim Singh's descendants are the Chiefs of Banera. Jai Singh constructed the largest artificial lake of India, named Jai Samudra, which may now be selected as a chief landing place for seaplanes in India. Maharana Jai Singh had four sons. The eldest son Amar Singh succeeded him as the Rana in A. D. 1698. The descendants of his second son Umaid Singh hold Karoi in Jagir and the descendants of the third son hold Baslya in Jagir.

After Amar Singh Sangram Singh II became the Rana. He had four sons. Jagat Singh the eldest became Rana in A. D. 1734. Second son was Nathji whose descendants got Bagor in Jagir and in this very line are the Jagirdars of Netawal and Piladhar. Third son was Bagh Singh whose descendants hold Karjali and fourth son was Arjun Singh whose descendants hold Sheorati. After Jagat Singh, Pratap Singh II A. D. 1751, Raj Singh II A. D. 1754, Ari Singh II A. D. 1761, Hamir Singh II A. D. 1773 and Bhim Singh A. D. 1778, ascended the throne in order.

During the reign of Bhim Singh there were frequent raids of Mahrattas and the Darbar was so much harassed that they sought protection of the East India Company and entered in treaty relationship with them in 1818. Under it,

(1) Friendly relations of mutual help were to continue between the two parties from generation to generation and the friends and foes of one were to be regarded as such by the other.

(2) The State of Udaipur would be protected.

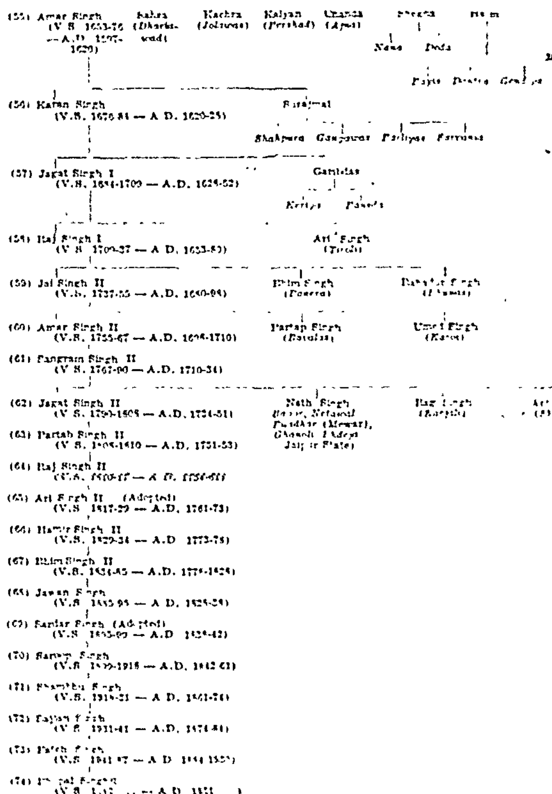
(3) The Maharana of Udaipur while retaining his full internal autonomy agreed to act in subordinate co-operation.

(4) The Company promised to try their level best to recover to Darbar such districts as were lost and usurped by others.

Railway line from Chitor to Udaipur was opened, many new tanks and palaces constructed, hospitals and schools opened and improvements made in certain departments during his reign.

After his demise, his only son, Maharana Shri Bhupal Singhji ascended the Gadi in 1930. He was born on 22nd February, 1884 and on 3rd June, 1909 got the title of K. C. I. E. and in the year of his accession the insignia of G. C. S. I. In this note a brief account is given of the improvements effected by him.

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF THE R



CENSUS.

Census figures disclose the progress of the country. Since 1911 population has been steadily on the increase. Below are the figures for houses, population as also for religion.

Statement No. I.

Serial Number	Year	Populated houses	Population			Remarks
			Male	Female	Total	
1.	1911	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.	1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3.	1931	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Statement No. II.

Population of Mewar (religion wise), 1931.

Religion	Male	Female	Total	Per Thousand	Remarks
Hindus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Musalmans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	
Jains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Followers of natural religion ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Others	[illegible]	102	[illegible]	1	
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Statement No. III.

Census chart of Udaipur City (religion wise), 1931.

Religion	Male	Female	Total	Per Thousand	Remarks
Hindus ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Musalmans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Jains ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Followers of natural religion ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Others	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

SEASON AND CROP.

RAINFALL—From Sumvat year 1987 to 1991 rainfall in Mewar is:—

Serial number	Name of district.	1987 Inch.	1987 Cent.	1988 Inch.	1988 Cent.	1989 Inch.	1989 Cent.	1990 Inch.	1990 Cent.	1991 Inch.	1991 Cent.	Five years average Inch.	Five years average Cent.	Remarks
1	Girwa ...	16	12	31	13	13	56	26	40	27	[illegible]	22	40	
2	Mavli ...	25	40	33	77	19	41	28	76	29	93	27	11	
3	Kapasan ...	23	79	45	37	24	11	46	1	47	57	31	39	
4	Chitor ...	26	47	46	92	17	91	34	44	37	62	33	62	
5	Magra ...	24	86	33	60	19	96	21	65	19	12	24	51	
6	Jahazpur ...	17	70	36	27	25	9	31	81	47	41	31	62	
7	Hurda ...	19	34	23	31	13	64	31	64	33	50	21	98	
8	Asind ...	13	89	26	10	14	73	19	15	21	25	19	62	
9	Lasaria ...	37	96	43	25	20	3	40	5	44	13	34	97	
10	Mandalgarh ...	24	79	35	80	17	19	33	53	44	47	31	16	
11	Bhilwara ...	22	85	41	20	13	40	33	21	31	15	29	2	
12	Sadri ...	40	19	37	32	20	46	42	96	37	69	35	40	
13	Sahara ...	29	31	31	60	15	60	24	63	27	69	25	33	
14	Kumalgarh ...	16	67	24	73	23	91	37	73	21	71	22	85	
15	Rajnagar ...	17	73	35	42	22	94	26	83	24	33	25	39	
16	[illegible] ...	22	89	35	43	33	76	54	74	25	20	14	93	
17	Kherwara ...	37	31	42	59	19	53	46	6	36	95	36	52	
18	Rashmi ...	18	93	23	64	16	71	23	96	35	79	23	93	
19	Udaipur city...	25	9	29	85	17	31	35	31	29	31	26	65	
								Total	...			[illegible]		
								Average	... [illegible] inches [illegible] cents					

CROP—The stable food of people is maize, and the chief agricultural products are:—

Kharif (Sialu).

(1) Maize. (2) Cotton. (3) Cane. (4) Opium. (5) Til (Sesamum). (6) Jawar. (7) Kulath. (8) Mung. (9) Moth etc. etc.

Opium cultivation was done on a large scale, chiefly in Zila Sadri Kapasan and Rasmi. But due to excessive stocks, its cultivation was suspended for some time.

The average area of cotton under cultivation in Mewar for the last five years is about [illegible] acres.

Rabi (Unalu)

(1) Wheat. (2) Barley. (3) Gram. (4) Methi. (5) Linseed etc.

The average area of wheat under cultivation in Mewar for the last five years is about [illegible] acres.

Subsequently a meeting of the Chamber of Princes was held at Delhi on 27th March, 1933. It was attended by the Ministers of all the States and graced by the presence of some distinguished Princes. The Working Committee again wished to impose their own views on all the members of their order.

Under these circumstances the most important group of Rajputana States, viz. Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur had to differ. They combined and expressed their considered opinion on different points raised in the debate.

Here is the summary.

(1) Maharaja of Patiala, supported by Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani, was keen to have confederation first and then Federation, but our representative proposed Federation without confederation and this idea met with the approval of the majority.

(2) The members of the Working Committee were in favour of one Chamber instead of two, but our representative suggested that in case of one Chamber, the States would not get sufficient number of seats to have their influence felt as their status demands, but if there were two Chambers we will have more seats and effective voice in the administration.

(3) The Working Committee was of opinion that in case of two Chambers they should be given 50 per cent. seats in the Upper House and 33 per cent. in the Lower House. But our representative brought it to their notice that such a proposal would not stand and that we would be well advised to accept seats in the Lower House on population basis and 1/3rd in the Upper House to be distributed amongst the States on the consideration of their salutes and status. He further submitted that for allocation of seats an impartial tribunal should be appointed. This suggestion was approved by the British Indian representatives and the Round Table Conference considered it fair

(4) The Working Committee laid special stress on the question of Paramountcy. They wanted to have this question decided before the Federation is given effect to but our representative disagreed and stated that the questions of Federation and Paramountcy are quite separate. Paramountcy shall ever remain by itself whether there is Federation or not. His opinion was upheld by the Round Table Conference.

(5) Since then a fresh question is inviting attention as to whether there is any more necessity for the existence of the Chamber of Princes as it has served its purpose. For future occasions when the question of safeguarding the rights and privileges of the States also arises it was generally held that a

Committee of experienced Ministers will better be qualified to deal with them than the Chamber and consequently a Committee of experienced ministers should be appointed as an advisory body to the Princes.

Democratic Constitutions are generally fitted for richer people and hence the financial side of the Federal Constitution require special attention.

The following note dealing with the financial side of the question was submitted by our representative before the Round Table Conference on 8th December, 1932.

"LORD CHANCELLOR,—

1. I am obliged to ask your permission to say a few words on the subject under discussion lest it should be thought that the opinion expressed yesterday as representing the views of the Chamber of Princes was that of *all* the States in the Chamber. The three large Rajputana States of Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur, which I have the privilege of representing, have somewhat different ideas on certain points to those said to represent the Chamber's views.

2. The various points have already been argued in detail and I do not therefore propose to make an elaborate analysis of each point, but merely to state in a few words the conclusions come to after a very careful consideration of the facts which confront us—and in coming to these conclusions we have been guided by two definite and very important factors:—

(1) The reality of the present financial and fiscal position of India, and

(2) the limited financial resources of the States.

In regard to the second factor, while we are wholeheartedly prepared to continue what we consider to be our due share towards the Federal Scheme, financially and otherwise, it must be duly recognised that the ability of the States to do so is limited.

Income-tax.

3. The Secretary of State has explained in very clear terms the reasons for proposing that Income-tax should be regarded as a Central Source of Revenue. This proposal has our support. Indeed, in view of the limited liability that the States are in a position to undertake and in view of the imperative necessity for providing some fiscal elasticity to the parent or central Government, we do not think that it would be wise to consider any other proposal. Our view, therefore, is that Income-tax should be a central source of taxation and should be appropriated to:—

(1) The funding of pre-federation debts,

(2) pre-federation pension charges, and

(3) subventions to deficit Provinces, including new Provinces to be created.

Any balances—if and when available—should be distributed to the Provinces on some system acceptable to British India. But in principle, Income-tax should always remain Central.

Emergencies.

4. In times of emergency the Federal Government should be allowed to appropriate a portion of the receipts of this tax as a contribution from the Provinces. We do not consider, as has been suggested by some Members of the Conference, the imposition of new Excise Duties, involving complicated and expensive administrative machinery in their collection, either a convenient or an expedient form of taxation in an emergency.

It is of course only fair that the States should similarly be liable for special contributions to the Federal Government in times of emergency—to be levied on some system acceptable to the States. The precise method of doing this requires to be worked out. We, however, consider that the expression "emergency" should be clearly defined, and we are inclined to limit this to a state of emergency arising from war or general internal disorder.

Taxation—Direct and Indirect.

5. We cannot agree to the levy of any direct taxation by the Federal Government on the subjects of States—either the suggested Corporation tax, the levy of fees for the registration of Companies or any other form of direct taxation. But we do agree to indirect taxation under the federal heads specified and already accepted and also to the right of the Federal Government to levy countervailing excises.

We would, however, qualify this general statement by saying that special exceptions mentioned in para. 193 of the Percy Report should be very carefully borne in mind and given proper consideration

Residuary Powers of Taxation.

6. Residuary powers of taxation should rest in the units of Federation.

Future Loans.

7. Our answers to questions 8 and 9 under Head "C" regarding borrowing powers and security for future federal loans are in the affirmative. But we hold the view that States should be free to raise loans, if necessary, within their own boundaries from their own subjects.

Tributes or Contributions.

8. We attach considerable importance to the necessity of abolishing *entirely* all tributes or contributions now made by the States under their Treaties to the British Government when Federation comes into being. It is not so much a question of relieving the States of a monetary burden as a question of setting right an inequality. These payments have no counterpart as between the Provinces and the Central Government. Further, it may be remembered that only a comparatively few of the States make these contributions and, where paid, they are levied on no uniform principle. The incidence of these levies is thus a most unequal and unfair one and special contributions of this nature by only a few federal units should have no place in a federal system. We do not think this matter has hitherto been given the consideration it really deserves. As a corollary of this proposal we make the suggestion that any tribute

payments now levied by one State on another should similarly be remitted for the reason that they are contrary to the spirit of Federation.

Military and Finance.

2. Military expenses being the heaviest item on the expenditure side of the budget necessarily engaged the serious attention of the Conference and in this connection I may be permitted to place on record the views of the States I represent. Economy in expenditure should always be kept in view in so far as it does not entail the sacrifice of efficiency. Our Darbars hold that as far as we are concerned, Paramountcy and Protection are linked together and consequently we are anxious that the Governor-General should be given unfettered discretion in regard to the control of Military policy, the selection of his Military Advisor and the control of Military finances.

3. The proposals contained in the White Paper have not led the Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States to alter their views in the least on Financial safeguards as contained in the above statement.

4. In the White Paper, the proposed allocation of seats in the Upper House appears to be slight departure from what was generally agreed to at the second Round Table Conference, *i. e.* 40 per cent. were to be allotted to the Indian States. If the Governor-General is empowered to nominate 10 out of 260 the 40 per cent. allotment in the case of Indian States will be reduced to 38·5 per cent. In the circumstances Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars consider it fair that it should be laid down in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General that four out of these nominated members one should be chosen from the Indian States.

5. While they still consider that the allocation of States' seats *inter se* would probably have to be left to an impartial tribunal appointed by the Crown, the Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States are prepared to accept the suggestion of His Majesty's Government that the allocation of States' seats should be based in the case of the Upper House on the rank and importance of the State as indicated by its Dynastic Salute and other factors, and that, in the case of the Lower House, it should be based *in the main* on population.

6. The Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States regret to have to say again that they are unable to endorse the recent Resolution of the Chamber of Princes on the question of Paramountcy, as they consider that Paramountcy is a question quite apart from Federation and the word was not susceptible of precise and exhaustive definition."

In India as well as in England the Working Committee was represented by its Chancellors His Highness the Jam Saheb, Sir Liyaqat Husain and Sir Manu Bhai, and the Udaipur group by Sir Sukhdeo Prasad. Our thanks are due to Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari of Hydrabad and Sir Mirza Ismail of Mysore for the support they have given to our representative. It could be gathered from the views held by the different parties in England that they would like first to give a trial to Provincial Autonomy. If it proves a success Federation will follow.

It is universally acknowledged that the Constitutional Reforms, as embodied in the New India Act, have not elicited the approval and

support of any party of public-minded intelligentsia in India. The main objections are :—

(1) It has not the germs for developing the constitution into a Self-governing Body.

(2) In it the viscous spirit of communalism is fostered and the spirit of nationalism smothered.

(3) It is so much overloaded with restrictions in the shape of Safeguards and Reservations that it practically leaves nothing in the hands of the Assembly.

(4) It is an amalgam of two incompatible elements—Democracy and Autocracy.

INTER STATE RELATIONS.

(a) REVIVAL OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH BUNDI.

Since the fourteenth century the Rulers of Mewar and Bundi have not been on good terms. Bitter feelings reached their climax in the sixteenth century, resulting in tragedies. In Samvat 1588 Maharana Ratan Singhji of Udaipur and Maharao Raja Suraj Malji of Bundi killed each other. In Samvat 1829 Maharao Raja Ajit Singhji of Bundi killed Maharana Arsi Singhji. The poignancy of this blood feud was keenly felt and never forgotten. At the Udaipur Court till the reign of Maharana Shambhu Singhji the Choubdar, while presenting his respects, used to remind the taking of revenge every day. But His Highness the present Maharana Sri Bhopal Singhji wisely adopted the magnanimous policy of forget and forgive. He was graciously pleased to grant a friendly interview to His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi in the Samvat year 1989 at Delhi.

(b) EXTRADITION AGREEMENTS.

Whenever any subject of a State received any injury to his person or property within the limits of any other State, the case was taken up by a special tribunal, *i. e.* the Residency Punchayats, where disposal was tardy and parties did not get full justice. Hence, these courts had to be abolished and a system of extradition agreements introduced. Criminals, after committing an offence in one State, found refuge within the limits of another State and thus succeeded in evading the punishment they deserved. To put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of affairs extradition agreements were made, not only with the neighbouring States, but also with the States situated at a distance. Such treaties have been entered into with :—

(1) British Government.
(2) Jodhpur Government.
(3) Jaipur Government.
(4) Bundi Government.
(5) Kotah Government.
(6) Karoli Government.
(7) Tonk Government.
(8) Bharatpur Government.
(9) Kishengarh Government.
(10) Sirohi Government.
(11) Dungarpur Government.
(12) Partapgarh Government.
(13) Banswara Government.
(14) Dholpur Government.
(15) Jhalawar Government.
(16) Danta Government.
(17) Baroda Government.
(18) Gwalior Government.
(19) Indore Government (for three years).
(20) Rewa Government.
(21) Patiala Government.
(22) Idar Government.
(23) Ratlam Government.
(24) Jaora Government, and
(25) Bijainagar Government.

RESTORATION OF TERRITORIES.

(a) BHUMAT.

In the northwest of Mewar there is a mountainous tract covering an area of about 1,850 sq. miles. With the exception of a few villages all others are held by Rajput Jagirdars. It bears the name of Bhumat under a mistaken idea as to the nature of its tenure. Formerly it was believed that the land was held as Bhom. Even Sir Robert Holland shared this view. But a careful scrutiny of obligations attached to these holdings disclosed the fallacy of this theory. The matter was reported to the Government of India explaining fully the situation and they agreed that the Rajputs who held villages within this tract were not Bhumias but Jagirdars.

From olden days these Jagirdars have recognised the suzerainty of the Mewar Darbar. They have been paying cash tribute under the name of 'Dasoond' a counterpart of 'Chhatoond', and when occasion arose they did not lag behind in placing their quota of Jagir contingent at the disposal of the Darbar.

Formerly the State administration was not strong enough to maintain peace in this part of the country. Consequently the British Government, with the consent of the Darbar, raised, in 1838, a Bhil Corps under a British Officer who was placed incharge of the district and entrusted to carry on its administration, referring important matters to the Darbar, through the Resident, for final orders. The headquarters of this Officer and the regiment were stationed at Kherwara and a detachment under an Assistant British Officer was posted at Kotra. Although the neighbouring State of Sirohi profits by the location of these forces in this tract yet it pays nothing to share its cost.

The Government of India in appreciation of the present efficient administration of the State restored in 1930 the control of Bhumat to the Mewar Darbar after 92 years.

At the time of rendition it was laid down that—

(1) The Military Officers at Kherwara and Kotra will no more exercise administrative and executive powers in the Bhumat as they previously did. They will exercise magisterial powers only within the limits of Kherwara and Kotra Cantonments. Their designation was to be changed from the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, to Assistant Resident.

(2) Previous sanction of the Darbar in case of adoption or succession would be imperative. Pending Darbar's final order no religious or any other ceremony will be performed in such cases, and that the Darbar's orders will be held final and absolute.

(3) After an expiry of every 25 or 30 years the Darbar has the right to raise the amount of Dasoond payable to the

Jagirdars provided it does not exceed 1/10 of the annual income of the Thikana.

(4) The Darbar would be pleased to grant to the Bhumat Jagirdars such limited judicial powers as it may deem fit to be exercised by them in cases in which both the parties are the inhabitants of the Thikana. The appeals against their decisions will lie to the Mahendraj Sabha and the Darbar.

Laws, rules, and regulations passed and issued by the Darbar shall be binding on every Thikanedar and so would be the orders issued by the Darbar, the Mehakma Khas and the Mahendraj Sabha.

(5) The quota of Jagir contingent, which they would have supplied in ordinary course, has been allowed to be utilised by them as Police within the limits of their Jagirs. In cases of special emergency call would be made on this force.

(6) All disputes between the Thikanas will be decided by the Darbar.

(7) Jagirdars will regularly receive the amount of salt compensation as fixed by the Government in 1878.

(8) The Darbar will have the sole right of levying customs duties.

For conducting the administration of this district His Highness has appointed a Hakim at Kherwara.

A detailed account of the judicial powers granted to the Jagirdars is given below :—

Thikana.	Name of Thikanedar.	Title of Thikanedar.	Caste.	Amount of Chhatoond.	Annual Income.	Powers.		Remarks.
						Criminal.	Civil.	
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Jawas	Takhat Singhji ...	Rawat	Rajput Chauhan	2,500	45,037	*(1)	5000	
Pahara	Badan Singhji ...	,,	,,	706	15,238	*(2)	3,000	
Madri	Daulat Singhji ...	,,	Rajput Sarang-devot.	501	7,375	*(3)	1,000	
Thana	Ranjeet Singhji ...	Thakur	Rajput Chauhan	225	5,396	*(3)	1,000	
Chhani	Manohar Singhji ...	,,	,,	500	5,695	*(3)	1,000	
Juda	Shiv Singhji ...	Rawat	,,	600	43,103	*(1)	5,000	
Panarwa	Mohabat Singhji ...	Rana	Rajput Solankhi	500	15,637	*(2)	3,000	
Oghna	Udai Singhji ...	Rawat	,,	400	10,750	*(2)	3,000	
Umria	Bijey Singhji ...	Thakur	,,	150	10,000	*(2)	3,000	
Patia	Bhawani Singhji ...	,,	Rajput Puar	201	3,000	...	...	

*(1) First Class Criminal Powers. Sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

*(2) Second Class Criminal Powers. Sentence of imprisonment not more than one year and fine not exceeding Rs. 300.

*(3) Third Class Criminal Powers. Sentence of imprisonment not more than six months and fine not more than Rs. 100.

(b) MEWAR-MERWARA.

Merwara is a name given to a hilly tract lying in the northwest of Mewar, as it is chiefly inhabited by the Mers. It has its petty Chiefs (Khans). They recognised the suzerainty of Mewar Darbar but have ever been a source of trouble. Parties were often sent to force them into subordination and coerce them to lead an honest life as they were much addicted to committing robberies and theft. The well-wooded hilly country afforded them shelter. In bringing them to book some valuable lives of Mewar Sardars were lost.

In 1818 the British Government acquired the District of Ajmer, but the Mers still continued their depredations. In 1820 Udaipur, Jodhpur and the British made a combined attack on them and conquered the territory which they partitioned amongst themselves in 1823. Mewar received as its share the district of Todgarh, Dawer and adjoining villages. A Hakim with 600 Sepoys was appointed by the Mewar Darbar to administer this area. There were 76 Khalsa and 19 Jagir villages in the district, out of them 16 villages were originally included in Ajmer district. On the Darbar's representation seven were still kept but 9 were restored to Mewar-Merwara. The number of villages and houses have now increased as many hamlets have grown up within the limits of these villages.

For the good management of this district the Government of India appointed a European Officer with full powers in Civil and Criminal cases, and a force of 500 men was placed at his disposal.

Mewar-Merwara district was handed over in trust to the British Government for 10 years in 1823, and the Darbar agreed to pay Rs. 15,000 to meet such administrative expenses as were necessary but no indenture was made out to that effect. The account of this district was submitted to the Darbar who had full authority of checking it.

After the expiry of ten years the Darbar applied for the restoration of the district, but no definite reply was received. In 1833, during the tenure of Col. Locket, a new agreement for eight years was entered into. In it the maintenance charges were raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 and it was definitely agreed that after the expiry of this term the Darbar can enter into a new agreement but through the culpable and deliberate negligence of the then disloyal Dewan no new agreement could be drawn up.

In 1845 the Government of India, without the consent of the Darbar, arbitrarily came to the conclusion that the last agreement had no time limit, and that the revenues of the district will be utilised towards the expense of the Bhil Corps, and that the district will be placed under an officer at Ajmer and account of income and expenditure will no more be submitted to the Darbar for approval. Repeated applications were made for restoration but no favourable reply was accorded till the year 1871. Finally in 1872, Col. Brook, the then Agent to the Governor General, recognising the rights of the Darbar, proposed that the districts of Gangapur, Bhilwara and Nikumb be given in exchange, but this proposal fell through.

Meantime under the revised settlement there was a fall in revenue of about Rs. 2500 and as such the Government put forth a claim of Rs. [illegible]

against the Darbar. This led the Darbar to apply again for restoration, and the reply received was that the whole income of Mewar-Merwara would be debited towards its expenditure and the Darbar would not be required to pay anything more.

When the Darbar raised the question as to why the accounts of income and expenditure were not sent, no satisfactory reply was forthcoming. On further reference in 1883 the Governor-General ordered that all revenue over and above Rs. 66,000 would be given to the Darbar, and accounts would be sent regularly at the end of the year, and an assurance was given that the sovereignty of the Darbar over the district would be recognised.

The district of Mewar-Merwara was handed over in trust to British Government for a limited period to bring the Mers under control and to pacify the country.

Now that the people have given up their nefarious habits and settled down to an honest life, peace reigns, and the administration of the State has received the approbation of British Government in so far that the administration of Bhumat has already been restored to the Darbar, it is fervently hoped that bearing in mind the spirit of the clause 7th of the Treaty of 1818, as also the temporary nature of the original cession, the Government will be pleased to restore the tract before the introduction of Federal Constitution.

In restoring the district the Government would naturally like to have a definite assurance on certain points from the Darbar, so that the people of the country may have no apprehension as to any disturbance in their existing rights and privileges, when rendition is given effect to. With a view to satisfy the people the Mewar Darbar are prepared to agree, that

(1) The existing rules and regulations shall continue and no change in them would be effected without the approval of the Government of India.

(2) No change would be made in the revenue rates till the expiry of the period of the existing settlement. Revised settlement will be conducted by a duly qualified Government-lent officer. Meanwhile remissions and suspensions would be given as the occasion may require.

(3) The present staff from Tehsildar to Patwari and in Police from Inspector to Constable would be taken over and maintained by the Darbar till they are entitled to pension, and after their retirement capable men would be appointed.

(4) If the Government issues any new rule or regulation in the neighbouring district for the good of the people, similar procedure would be adopted by the Darbar.

(5) No new cess or tax would be imposed and no Begar taken.

(6) Improvements would be effected in village industries and trade.

(7) No new customs duty would be imposed as is likely to hamper the trade of the district.

(8) Roads would be kept in proper repairs.

(9) The present tanks or Bunds would be maintained and means of irrigation further developed.

(10) The present schools and hospitals would be maintained and their buildings and equipments properly looked after.

(11) If any further improvement is suggested it would be given effect to.

RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE STATE IN JAGIR, BHOM AND MUAFI LAND.

As the supreme authority in the country the Darbar alone can confer Jagir, Bhom and Muafi.

In case of Jagir and Bhom both service and annual cash contributions are binding. Jagirs are of two kinds :—

(*i*) Those in which Chhatoond and Chakri are levied. Such Jagirs are mostly held by Rajputs and Mohammedans.

(*ii*) In which no Chhatoond is levied but an easy Chakri is taken as attendance at the court. The holders of such Jagirs are Mutsadis and Paswans.

Generally speaking in Jagir the eldest son inherits the major portion while the younger sons are granted land just enough for their maintenance called "ग्रास or जीवका". In Bhom, the land is equally divided amongst the sons.

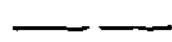
Like Jagir, Muafi is also of two kinds :—

(*i*) In which service is to be rendered, and

(*ii*) in which there is exemption from service.

In Muafi, land is equally partitioned amongst the sons and their distribution is termed "Charnia Bant" in vernacular. This tenure is of gavel kind.

This chapter deals with Jagir, Bhom and Muafi held by Rajputs, Mutsadis, Paswans and Brahmins etc. and their rights, privileges and obligations.



(A) JAGIR AND BHOM HELD BY RAJPUTS.

As a general rule grant of Jagir carries with it a levy of 6 annas of its total income. Out of this 6 annas, one half is taken in cash as Chhatoond and the other half is taken in the form of service at the rate of two Sawars and four Pedals for a period of three months in a year.

There are three classes of Jagirdars :—

(1) The Umraos,

(2) the Battis, and

(3) the Gols.

Originally there were 16 first class Umraos as enumerated in the following couplet :—

त्रण झाला त्रण पूरब्या, चूण्डावत भट्ट चार ।
दो सगता राठोड दो, सारंगदेव पंवार ॥

"Three Jhalas (Sadri, Delwara and Gogunda), three Chouhans (Bedla, Kotharia and Parsoli), four Chundawats (Salumber, Deogarh, Amet and Begun), two Saktawats (Bhinder and Bansi), two Rathors (Badnor and Ghanerao), one Sarangdeo (Kanor) and one Pavar (Bijolia)".

Subsequent additions were made and at present they number 19. Besides there are Karjali, Sheorati, Bmera and Shahpura amongst 'Bhai Beta' and a Sindhi Mohammedan, Satarsa Umrao

Next to these are the Sardars of the Batis order. Their number at present is 29.

Rest of the Jagirdars are known as Gols and they form the majority

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(i) CHHATOOND

Chhatoond ought necessarily be 1/6th of the whole income but hitherto little heed had been paid to recover the full amount. It was due to the connivance of Raj officials. Truly speaking there is no instance in which a Jagirdar pays the full amount. Hence it was held advisable to raise the amount to its legitimate figure on suitable occasions. By this procedure an increase of Rs. 10,108-10-9 has been made till now in 37 Jagirs as shown in the list given below :—

Serial Number	Name of Thikana.	Amount of Chhatoond formerly paid.	Amount increased.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	[illegible]	1,100 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]	2,000 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	4 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	912 9 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	[illegible]	121 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
18	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
21	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
22	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
23	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
24	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
27	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
29	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
32	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
33	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
34	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
35	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
36	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

By a similar procedure the amount of Bhom Bab, in the case of certain Bhomias who were not paying, has been increased as given below :—

Serial number.	Name.	Amount formerly paid.	Amount increased.	Total.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Amesar	Nil ...	71 0 0	71 0 0	
2	Bara Sarupganj	" ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	
3	Nayanagar	" ...	31 0 0	31 0 0	
4	Galund	" ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	
5	Ordi	" ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
6	Pipda	" ...	51 0 0	51 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	...	219 0 0	219 0 0	

(*ii*) CHAKRI. (*Service.*)

Personal attendance of every Jagirdar is binding at the time of Dashera. Besides on an income of Rs. 1,000 he is bound to supply two Sawars and four Pedals for three months in a year. In the event of any emergency his personal attendance with or without Jamiyat can be called for.

In spite of repeated efforts as evidenced in six Kaulnamas since 1818 none of the Umraos and Jagirdars rendered the required services or supplied his full quota of Cavalry and Infantry. In the contingent, they furnished horses which were not up to the mark, and men who were not of the right type or of martial race. Even barbers, Dholis, sickly people or minors were sent. In short it was a mere rabble. To put an end to all these irregularities it was held necessary to commute services into cash whereby,

(1) it would bring a decent revenue to the State enabling it to engage efficient men,

(2) it would reduce the number of armed retainers with the Jagirdars and restrict their resistive capacity.

In commuting services into cash the scale of pay of Sawar and Pedal has been fixed at Rs. 20 and Rs. 6 p. m. respectively. Thus on an income of Rs. 1,000 per year the cash amount for three months' services comes to Rs. 192; out of this sum a remission of Rs. 5 per cent. has been allowed to Umraos for the maintenance of their Lavajma.

Incomes specified by the Jagirdars in the year 1907 during the time of late Maharana Saroop Singhji have been taken as standard for commutation of services into cash. They are stated in their *patta* grants.

The Umraos applied for cash commutation and a translation of their petition is given below :—

"Your humble servant solicits Your Highness' favourable order for commutation of services into cash. After the cash commutation has been made, I solemnly promise to abide by following terms :—

(1) Every year I would attend personally without the Jamiyat for 15 days on Dashra and after that I may be permitted to return.

(2) If on any account I am either not called or am unable to attend on Dashra I will attend for fifteen days whenever required and after fifteen days I may be permitted to return.

(3) In addition, whenever called on the following special occasions I would attend without Jamiyat :—

(i) On the visit of His Majesty.
(ii) On the visit of H. R. H. Prince of Wales.
(iii) On the visit of H. E. the Viceroy.
(iv) On the first marriage of His Highness or of the heir-apparent.
(v) On the marriage of the Royal Princess.
(vi) When ordered to attend any committee or Sabha in which my opinion is required.

(4) As I have to maintain Lavajma more than the Buttis and other Jagirdars Your Highness may very graciously be pleased to grant a remission of Rs. 5 per cent. in the cash commuted in lieu of service

(5) The amount of Rs. 192 in lieu of services should be fixed on the Rekh of Samvat 1967. This sum is to be paid by two equal instalments on the last date of Magh and Asad and in case of default I would pay interest at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per month

(6) My services have always been at Your Highness disposal in cases of emergencies and on such occasions I would always be ready to come with as much Jamiyat as my Thikana can afford without any limitation of number.

(7) I solicit that a Parwana be issued guaranteeing that these terms will in no case be ignored."

Up to date 21 Umraos and 317 Buttis and other Jagirdars have commuted their services into cash, the total amount of which is Rs. 1,32,856 and Rs. 1,31,575-8-0 respectively. Previously all Umraos used to send 518 Sawars and 908 Pedals and now cash has been fixed on a retinue of 1,701 Sawars and 2,300 Pedals. Amongst the first class Nobles only Karjali, Sheorati and the 17th Umrao remain unsettled, whilst amongst others some have been exempted on account of their personal attendance either in Hazurat or on Janani Deorhi or Shikargarh. But the time is fast approaching when personal services except at Janani Deorhi shall have to be curtailed and as such some of those now exempt would be required to pay cash in lieu of their services.

Detailed lists are given first of those Jagirdars whose services have been commuted into cash and then of those whose cash is to be settled and then the list of those who are exempted for the present. There are 382 Thikanas held by Rajputs with 2,116 villages. Their revenue as entered in Pattas is Rs. 15,07,635-8-6.

Statement No. I.

Commutation of Services of each of Umraos.

No.	Clan.	Name of Thikana.	Income in S. 1907.	Present Income.	Amount commuted in lieu of service.	Jamiyat they used to send: Sawar.	Jamiyat they used to send: Footman.	Jamiyat on which commutation based: Sawar.	Jamiyat on which commutation based: Footman.	Population.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
1	Jhala ...	Sadri	14,895 0 0	63,472 0 0	2,217 0 0	15	30	30	60	18,503	
2	Chohan ...	Bedla	33,969 0 0	86,468 0 0	6,194 0 0	33	66	68	136	20,203	
3	Do	Kothario	18,895 0 0	42,282 0 0	3,447 0 0	20	10	38	76	11,888	
4	Kishnawat ...	Salumbar	91,000 0 0	90,500 0 0	16,599 0 0	20	10	198	394	40,174	
5	Punwar ...	Bijolian	55,800 0 0	84,159 0 0	4,706 0 0	25	50	52	103	14,566	
6	Sangawat	Deogarh	72,550 0 0	1,43,246 0 0	13,235 0 0	44	84	144	288	38,089	
7	Meghawat	Begun	53,891 4 0	78,790 0 0	9,840 0 0	51	102	108	216	21,041	
8	Jhala	Delwara	13,407 0 0	99,753 0 0	7,916 0 0	43	86	87	173	25,985	
9	Jagawat	Meja	21,500 0 0	32,000 0 0	3,922 0 0	20	10	10	10	1,5?0	
10	Do.	Amet	31,828 0 0	55,636 0 0	5,806 0 0	33	66	67	135	12,903	
11	Jhala ...	Gogunda	22,835 0 0	42,533 0 0	4,165 0 0	22	45	46	90	10,657	
12	Sarangdevot	Kanor	24,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	4,378 0 0	22	22	48	96	16,752	
13	Saktawat...	Bhindar	39,000 0 0	61,854 0 0	7,114 0 0	25	50	78	157	20,292	
14	Rathor	Badnor	16,209 0 0	1,15,000 0 0	8,429 0 0	28	16	92	185	21,075	
15	Kishnawat	Bansrorgarh ...	15,873 0 0	55,000 0 0	8,369 0 0	30	69	92	184	14,422	
16	Saktawat	Bansi	6,200 0 0	30,000 0 0	1,131 0 0	12	24	12	25	8,327	

No.											
17	K[illegible]	Kaulan [illegible]	9,?18 0 0	17,??? 0 0	5,1?? 0 0	16	32	4?	12?	14,62?
18	C[illegible]	T[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	21,0?9 0 0	1,8?6 0 0	1?	2?	2?	2?	4,1?1
		Total	[illegible] 4 0	17,22,31? 0 0	1,10,??? 0 0	4??	?03	11??	21??	3,2?,?6?

UMBAOS IN ILLUNT STATE.

No.											
19	D[illegible]	[illegible]	21 ?? 0 0	21,2?? 0 0	2,??3 0 0	4	2?	13	?5	3,??0
20	P[illegible]	P[illegible]	43,2?5 0 0	1,16,??? 0 0	???? 0 0	2?	??	1?0	2?1	2?,???
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,??2 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	6,31? 0 0	15	15	?9	134	1?,31?
		Total	[illegible] 8 0	[illegible] 0 0	15,??3 0 0	??	95	211	4??	33,11?
		Grand Total	?,?1,3?? 12 0	18,??,?1? 0 0	1,2?,??6 0 0	21?	???	1??1	????	[illegible]

N.B.—[illegible] (Dollar) [illegible] at the time of departure.

Statement No. II.

Commutation of Service into cash of Bats.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Income of S. 1907.	Chhatond.	Amount commuted in lieu of services.	Jamiyat they used to send. Sawar	Jamiyat they used to send. Footman	Jamiyat on which cash is fixed. Sawar.	Jamiyat on which cash is fixed. Footman	Population	Present Income.	REMARKS
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	
1 [illegible]	K[illegible]	Karansingh [illegible] ...	[illegible],359 0 0	100 0 0	611 0 0	.	...	7	13	1,956	10,000 0 0	
2 [illegible]	H[illegible]	M[illegible]	13,141 0 0	1,910 0 0	3,000 0 0	1	19	31	63	7,389	20,000 0 0	
3 [illegible]	[illegible]	N[illegible]	8,725 0 0	1,[illegible]46 0 0	1,676 0 0	8	17	17	37	5,232	32,000 0 0	
4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,770 0 0	162 0 0	533 0 0	...	..	6	12	1,156	6,000 0 0	
5 [illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	35,350 0 0	1,600 0 0	6,767 0 0	15	15	...	...	2,615	19,000 0 0	
6 [illegible]	[illegible] ..	[illegible]	4,945 0 0	800 0 0	160 0 0	1	9	10	20	1,861	9,000 0 0	
7 [illegible]	T[illegible] ...	[illegible] ..	6,990 0 0	747 0 0	1,345 0 0	5	9	11	28	3,093	17,000 0 0	
8 [illegible]	[illegible] ...	Ramsingh ...	3,500 0 0	450 0 0	751 0 0	7	11	8	16	1,067	1,900 0 0	
9 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,348 0 0	380 0 0	1,033 0 0	5	10	10	21	1,272	6,000 0 0	
10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ..	5,265 0 0	700 0 0	1,030 0 0	6	12	10	21	2,431	13,000 0 0	
11 [illegible]	[illegible]	Ratansingh ...	2,569 0 0	250 0 0	501 0 0	2	4	7	15	2,571	9,000 0 0	
12 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ...	13,760 0 0	1,068 0 0	2,642 0 0	10	10	27	56	6,189	21,000 0 0	
13 [illegible] ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,652 8 0	1,406 0 0	2,651 0 0	.	...	...	...	5,206	30,000 0 0	
14 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ...	1,451 0 0	with Deogarh	278 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 0 0	
15 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ..	5,200 0 0	115 0 0	422 0 0	..	2	1	10	951	3,200 0 0	
16 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,571 0 0	1,320 0 0	1,320 0 0	7	14	13	30	2,790	14,000 0 0	

12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,477 0 0	1,774 0 0	1,831 0 0	4	15	15	20	4,473	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,315 0 0	1,7[illegible] 0 0	1,112 0 0	1	2	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,727 0 0	4[illegible] 0 0	472 0 0	[illegible]	—	7	14	1,2[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,442 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible],217 0 0	[illegible]	1[illegible]	23	44	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]41[illegible] 0 0	1,1[illegible] 0 0	1,416 0 0	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	12	21	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	1,[illegible] 0 0	1,[illegible] 0 0	11	11	21	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	1,467 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	21	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,122 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	2,312 0 0	—	—	25	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible] 0 0	222 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
			Total	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	

[illegible]

Statement No. III.

List of other Jagirdars whose services have been commuted into Cash.

Serial number.	Name of Thikana	Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	JHALA				
1	[illegible]	16,585 0 0	19,000 0 0	3,184 0 0	* †
2	[illegible]	1,724 0 0	3,000 0 0	341 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 0 0	100 0 0	19 0 0	
	CHOUHAN				
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,018 0 0	7,000 0 0	772 0 0	†
[illegible]	Gorna	1,852 0 0	1,600 0 0	3[illegible]5 0 0	* †
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,825 0 0	6,000 0 0	675 0 0	†
7	[illegible]	1,126 0 0	5,000 0 0	217 0 0	†
[illegible]	[illegible]	521 0 0	1,500 0 0	110 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	300 0 0	300 0 0	58 0 0	
10	[illegible]	150 0 0	500 0 0	29 0 0	
11	[illegible]	3,500 0 0	2,100 0 0	105 0 0	
12	[illegible]tarpura	370 0 0	300 0 0	72 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]-Singh-ka-Khera	64 0 0	200 0 0	13 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	500 0 0	500 0 0	96 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]-Nath-ka-Khera	1,150 0 0	1,150 0 0	221 0 0	
16	[illegible]	3,139 0 0	3,139 0 0	602 0 0	
	KISHNAWAT.				
17	[illegible]	7,800 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,750 0 0	* †
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500 0 0	6,501 0 0	501 0 0	* †
19	Kotra	1,565 0 0	3,400 0 0	301 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	751 0 0	751 0 0	145 0 0	
	SANGAWAT				
21	[illegible]	13,753 0 0	14,000 0 0	2,701 0 0	* †
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]39 8 0	16,000 0 0	1,371 0 0	* †
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,616 8 0	25,000 0 0	1,462 0 0	* †
24	[illegible]	1,700 0 0	3,400 0 0	331 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,600 0 0	10,000 0 0	691 0 0	
26	[illegible]	1,985 0 0	3,500 0 0	400 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,600 0 0	4,000 0 0	308 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	450 0 0	345 0 0	85 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,250 0 0	3,600 0 0	251 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,784 0 0	3,000 0 0	342 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,928 0 0	5,000 0 0	370 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	9,[illegible]41 0 0	730 0 0	* †
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible] 0 0	3,247 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	†
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,44[illegible] 0 0	1,[illegible] 0 0	27[illegible] 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	116 0 0	

Statement No. III—*Continued.*

Serial number.	Name of Thikana.	Income of [illegible] 190[illegible]	Present income.	Amount fixed as [illegible] of Chakri.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
37	Fagat	350 0 0	350 0 0	104 0 0	
38	Bawana	310 0 0	1,000 0 0	47 0 0	
39	Jipla	72 0 0	200 0 0	18 0 0	
40	Khakherwala	660 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	113 0 0	
41	Taslu	255 0 0	200 0 0	47 0 0	
42	Thikriya	250 0 0	150 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
	JAGAWAT				
43	Kosh thal	[illegible] 0 0	12,[illegible] 0 0	1,412 0 0	[illegible]
44	Tal	4,260 0 0	600 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
45	Pitlawas	3,196 0 [illegible]	6,112 0 0	414 0 0	[illegible]
46	Jibola	1,613 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	316 0 0	[illegible]
47	Phalo	3,295 0 0	6,325 0 0	442 0 0	[illegible]
48	Chitamba	[illegible],534 0 0	3,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
49	Thalamada	1,265 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	213 0 0	
50	Umwanta	219 0 0	1,[illegible] 0 0	124 [illegible]	
51	Arna	332 0 0	332 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
52	Kartha	220 0 0	150 0 0	96 0 0	
53	Bagad ...	[illegible] 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	112 0 0	
54	Platwala	1,[illegible] 0 0	2,2[illegible] 0 0	2[illegible] 0 0	
55	Padra	79[illegible] 0 0	1,218 0 0	133 0 0	
56	Thana	1,921 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	331 0 0	
57	Jalra ...	1,[illegible] 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	2[illegible] 0 0	
58	Khatria ...	[illegible] 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	173 0 0	
59	Nawlia	1,81[illegible] 0 0	6,[illegible] 0 0	31[illegible] 0 0	
60	Asjat	33[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	133 0 0	
61	Lada	[illegible] 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	111 0 0	
62	Thakria	491 0 0	1,2[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
63	P[illegible]	131 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	2[illegible] 0 0	
64	Mankas	1,014 0 0	1,[illegible] 0 0	311 0	[illegible]
65	Larata	1,2[illegible] 0 0	1,2[illegible] 0 0	311 0 0	
	MEGAWAT				
66	Kalabal	25[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	41 0 0	
67	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	97 0 0	
	[illegible]WAT.				
68	Ta[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	16 0 0	
69	Jalandiyal	2,[illegible] 0 0	1,2[illegible] 0 0	471 0 0	
70	Kalan	6,[illegible] 0 0	6,[illegible] 0 0	744 0 0	
71	Panwal	[illegible] 0 0	13,[illegible] 0 0	3[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
72	Jagat	1,[illegible] 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	3[illegible] 0 0	
73	[illegible]	6,[illegible] 0 0	6,2[illegible] 0 0	7[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
74	[illegible]	[illegible] 14 0	6,[illegible] 0 0	1,11[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]

Statement No. III—*Continued.*

Serial number.	Name of Jagirs.	Income of S. 1907 Rs.	a.	p.	Present income. Rs.	a.	p.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri. Rs.	a.	p.	REMARKS.
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,843	0	0	6,000	0	0	738	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,677	0	0	7,000	0	0	898	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,893	0	0	4,500	0	0	364	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,986	0	0	4,500	0	0	382	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,625	0	0	3,000	0	0	312	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	975	0	0	1,280	0	0	192	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	0	0	700	0	0	95	0	0	
82	Kalwa	942	0	0	850	0	0	163	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,218	0	0	3,500	0	0	426	0	0	
84	[illegible]	1,200	0	0	2,237	0	0	230	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	650	0	0	650	0	0	125	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	390	0	0	150	0	0	74	0	0	
87	[illegible]	125	0	0	250	0	0	24	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,704	0	0	2,907	0	0	481	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible] Khurd	325	0	0	641	0	0	96	0	0	
[illegible]	Mahowa	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	160	0	0	
91	[illegible]	1,497	0	0	1,497	0	0	288	0	0	
92	[illegible]	2,850	0	0	2,000	0	0	384	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	0	0	700	0	0	115	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible] Khera	1,306	0	0	1,306	0	0	262	0	0	
[illegible]	Madera	2,300	0	0	1,009	0	0	442	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	750	0	0	500	0	0	144	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	192	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	131	0	0	175	0	0	15	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	390	0	0	1,000	0	0	96	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]-Khera	900	0	0	1,000	0	0	173	0	0	
101	[illegible]	50	0	0	150	0	0	10	0	0	
102	[illegible] Khera	20	0	0	50	0	0	4	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	160	0	0	500	0	0	30	0	0	
104	[illegible]	2,800	0	0	3,000	0	0	538	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	725	0	0	500	0	0	139	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	0	0	1,000	0	0	30	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	8	0	500	8	0	96	0	0	
	[illegible]										
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,211	0	0	1,211	0	0	508	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,250	0	0	2,500	0	0	250	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,781	0	0	11,000	0	0	1,303	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,710	0	0	4,500	0	0	784	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	0	0	1,758	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			12,167	0	0	1,840	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,161			[illegible]			225	0	0	

Statement No. III—*Continued.*

Serial number	Name of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
115	[illegible]	1,853 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	221 0 [illegible]	[illegible]
118	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
123	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94 0 [illegible]	
126	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	112 0 0	
127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
128	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
133	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
134	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
136	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
137	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
138	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
139	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
142	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
143	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
152	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
154	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
155	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Statement No. III—*Continued.*

Serial number.	Name of Thakana.	Income of S. 1897.			Present income.			Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri.			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	289	0	0	289	0	0	78	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	0	0	600	0	0	96	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,600	0	0	1,350	0	0	307	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	0	0	600	0	0	115	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	0	0	400	0	0	30	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	0	0	1,0[illegible]	0	0	154	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	204	0	0	600	0	0	40	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	192	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]-Bara-[illegible]	500	0	0	500	0	0	96	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	525	0	0	800	0	0	101	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	0	0	125	0	0	29	0	0	
167	[illegible] Khera	50	0	0	75	0	0	10	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	0	0	1,100	0	0	211	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	500	0	0	77	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	375	0	0	600	0	0	73	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	0	0	100	0	0	20	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	225	0	0	400	0	0	43	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	0	0	800	0	0	116	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]pura	80	0	0	200	0	0	16	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	0	0	200	0	0	19	0	0	
176	[illegible]	150	0	0	300	0	0	29	0	0	
177	[illegible]	41	0	0	41	0	0	8	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	0	0	600	0	0	29	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	0	0	1,200	0	0	212	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	0	0	50	0	0	25	0	0	
181	[illegible]	3,030	0	0	2,988	0	0	582	0	0	
182	[illegible]	950	0	0	1,200	0	0	192	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,231	0	0	1,750	0	0	210	0	0	
184	[illegible]	3,050	0	0	1,100	0	0	288	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	0	0	3,144	0	0	381	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	225	0	0	330	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	822	0	0	900	0	0	157	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]	0	0	7,478	0	0	1,200	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,712	0	0	7,[illegible]	0	0	521	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	10	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	0	0	3,[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number	Name of Tikkas (?)	Income of 18[illegible]	Present income (?)	[illegible]	Remarks (?)
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Hatnor (?)				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Statement No. III—*Continued.*

Serial No.	Name of Thikana.	Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	325 0 0	500 0 0	101 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]-Khera	275 0 0	700 0 0	53 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	425 0 0	700 0 0	81 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]-Khera	250 0 0	250 0 0	18 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	384 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,437 0 0	8,437 0 0	1,621 0 0	* ‡
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	15 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	40 0 0	40 0 0	8 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	250 0 0	250 0 0	48 0 0	
	PUNWAR.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	900 0 0	800 0 0	173 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	288 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	625 0 0	625 0 0	114 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,651 0 0	2,651 0 0	498 0 0	†
[illegible]	[illegible]	585 0 0	1,500 0 0	114 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,725 0 0	2,725 0 0	523 0 0	
	SOLANKHI.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	13,008 0 0	32,000 0 0	2,501 0 0	* ‡
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,375 0 0	8,000 0 0	649 0 0	* †
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	850 0 0	1,200 0 0	163 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,888 0 0	3,500 0 0	363 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	330 0 0	700 0 0	65 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]-Khera	1,801 0 0	3,500 0 0	345 0 0	* ‡
[illegible]	[illegible]	350 0 0	1,371 0 0	110 0 0	
[illegible]	Hasan[illegible]-ka-Khera	200 0 0	100 0 0	38 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]-ka-Khera	225 0 0	250 0 0	13 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	75 0 0	300 0 0	14 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	384 0 0	
	BHATI.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,629 0 0	9,355 0 0	1,573 0 0	* †
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,825 0 0	2,825 0 0	542 0 0	* ‡
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,512 0 0	910 0 0	257 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	248 0 0	750 0 0	84 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	500 0 0	192 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	472 0 0	472 0 0	16 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	156 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	

Statement No. III—Concluded.

Serial number.	Name of Tikana.	Income of 19[illegible]	Present income.	Amount fixed as income of [illegible]	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Durawat				
274	Bhanpura	1,120 0 0	2,2[illegible] 0 0	21[illegible] 0 0	
275	Semal	1,13[illegible] 0 0	1,[illegible] 0 0	221 0 0	
276	Biojara	4[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	
277	Umarna	1[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	2[illegible] 0 0	
278	Umrod	2[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	
	Thakrot.				
279	Tadrara	3,[illegible] 0 0	3,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
280	Panawli	9[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	17[illegible] 0 0	
281	Karj-ka-Gh[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	74 0 0	
	Hadawat.				
282	Katar	1,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	
	[illegible]awat				
283	Semal	921 0 0	1,[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	
284	Malar	122 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	31 0 0	
	Pattiyan				
285	Kamba	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	11[illegible] 0 0	
	Dana				
286	Ae[illegible]	1,[illegible] 0 0	1,121 0 0	21[illegible] 0 0	
	Kewawat				
287	Tarpal	1,2[illegible] 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	2[illegible] 0 0	
	Jatan.				
288	Talet	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
	[illegible]				
289	Kara[illegible]khera	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
	[illegible]				
290	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
	[illegible]awat				
291	[illegible]	31[illegible] 0 0	31[illegible] 0 0	41 0 0	
	Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement No. IV.

List of Umraos and other Jagirdars whose services have not yet been commuted into cash.

Serial Number.	Name of Thikana.	Income of S. 1907.	Amount which should be in lieu of services.	Remarks.
	UMRAOS			
	Ranawat.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	[illegible]	9,496 12 6	1,824 0 0	* † ‡
2	[illegible]	14,710 0 0	2,724 0 0	* † ‡
	Mohammadan.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000 0 0	576 0 0	* † ‡
	Total ...	27,206 12 6	5,124 0 0	
	OTHER JAGIRDARS.			
	Jhala.			
1	[illegible]	1,099 0 0	211 0 0	
	Choohan.			
	[illegible]	3,422 0 0	656 0 0	In statement No. III also
	Kishnawat.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	25 0 0	5 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,242 0 0	430 0 0	* ‡
[illegible]	[illegible]	360 0 0	68 0 0	
	Saktawat.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,610 0 0	501 0 0	* †
9	[illegible]	50 0 0	10 0 0	
	[illegible]			
10	[illegible] . .	2,500 0 0	480 0 0	
11	[illegible]	600 0 0	115 0 0	
12	[illegible]	250 0 0	49 0 0	
	Rathor.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,238 0 0	429 0 0	
14	[illegible]	777 0 0	149 0 0	
	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible] .	1,[illegible] 0 0	192 0 0	
	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible] 0 0	307 0 0	
	Total ..	18,773 0 0	3,602 0 0	
	Grand Total .	[illegible] 12 6	[illegible] 0 0	

Statement No V.

List of Jagirdars whose services have not been commuted into cash by order.

Serial No.	Name of Thikana	Income of [illegible]	Amount [illegible]	Remarks
	HAILRAT			
	Jhala			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	11 [illegible] 0	
	Chauhan			
2	Salera	1,[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	
3	Boraj	[illegible] 0 0	124 0 0	
4	[illegible]ka Khera	[illegible] 0 0	96 0 0	
5	Akya	2,[illegible] 12 0	[illegible] 8 [illegible]	[illegible]
6	Kotakda	[illegible] 0 0	16 0 0	
	Ranawat			
7	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	31[illegible] 0 0	
8	Natawal	1,[illegible] 0 0	316 0 0	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 9	[illegible] 0 0	
	Chawda.			
13	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]			
	[illegible]			
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16	[illegible]khera	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17	[illegible]			
18	[illegible]			
19	[illegible]			
20	[illegible]			
21	[illegible]			
	[illegible]			
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	HUNTING PLACES OR CHOWKIS IN [illegible].			
	Jhala			
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chauhan			
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]			
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]			
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]			
29	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

Statement No. VI.

Statement showing the Jagir held by Rajputs

No.	Name	[illegible] Thikanas	[illegible] Villages	[illegible] Income Rs. a. p.	[illegible] Villages	[illegible] Thikanas	Granted [illegible] Villages	Granted [illegible] Thikanas	Remaining number of Thikanas and their Villages — Thikanas	Remaining number of Thikanas and their Villages — Villages	Present Net Income Rs. a. p.	Remarks
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,07,0[illegible] 0 0		..	2	2	10	201	1,08,228 0 0	
2	[illegible]	2[illegible]	12[illegible]	7[illegible],[illegible]81 0 0	2	2	10	1	25	128	92,390 12 0	
3	[illegible]	15	[illegible]62	2,5[illegible] 0 0	82	6	1	3	12	284	1,[illegible]1,731 0 0	
4	[illegible]	26	150	1,47,167 0 0	1	1	1	1	26	151	1,17,657 0 0	
5	[illegible]	27	44	81,873 8 0	...	[illegible]	6	2	27	50	1,07,073 8 0	
6	[illegible]	5	160	5,808 12 0	9	1	...	...	4	151	54,775 12 0	
7	[illegible]	2	69	[illegible]1,177 0 0	...		...		2	69	31,177 0 0	
8	[illegible]	51	29[illegible]	1,84,4[illegible]5 6 0	7	5	3	1	1[illegible]	200	1,78,973 2 0	
9	[illegible]	12[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]8,014 10 6	5[illegible]	20	27	13	11[illegible]	5[illegible]1	3,05,893 1 6	
10	[illegible]	5[illegible]	193	1,54,5[illegible]3 8 0	4	3	8	7	55	197	1,59,[illegible]06 8 0	
11	[illegible]	8	66	35,781 0 0	1	1	2	1	8	67	38,306 0 0	
12	[illegible]	1	3	6,95[illegible] 3 0	1	...	3	1	2	5	15,101 13 0	
13	[illegible]	12	[illegible]7	23,208 0 0	1	1	2	2	13	58	21,952 0 0	
14	[illegible]	10	11	17,152 [illegible] 0	1	1	1	1	10	11	17,964 0 0	
15	[illegible]	5	9	1,271 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	9	1,271 0 0	
16	[illegible]	3	4	3,100 0 0	...	...	...	...	3	4	3,100 0 0	
17	[illegible]	1	1	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,000 0 0	
18	[illegible]	2	2	1,060 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,060 0 0	
19	[illegible]	1	1	606 0 0	...	..	...	...	1	1	606 0 0	
20	[illegible]	5	5	2,210 0 0	2	2	...	...	3	3	1,910 0 0	
21	[illegible]	3	7	18,898 8 0	2	2	5	...	1	10	21,398 8 0	
22	[illegible]	2	3	2,121 8 0	1	1	...	...	1	2	1,121 8 0	
23	[illegible]	3	4	2,700 0 0	...	...	...	...	3	4	2,700 0 0	
24	[illegible]	1	1	1,600 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,600 0 0	
25	[illegible]	1	1	522 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	[illegible]22 0 0	
26	[illegible]	1	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	100 0 0	
27	[illegible]	1	1	500 0 0	..	...	...	...	1	1	500 0 1	
28	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	317 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	317 0 0	
	Total ..	3[illegible]0	2231	16,[illegible]9,282 9 0	163	46	74	38	3[illegible]2	2136	15,07,635 8 6	

(ii) QAID KHALSA.

A grant of Jagir is generally speaking personal, that is for the life time of the person to whom the grant is made. This dictum is confirmed by the procedure adopted on the demise of a Jagirdar. When a Jagirdar dies, the State formally takes over the charge of the villages by sending an officer under a Qaid Khalsa Chitthi. Later on a new Patta is issued in the name of the successor. Generally the new grant under His Highness' sign manual is issued in the case of a real son. In case of adoption previous sanction of the Ruler is essential. Before the issue of a Patta, a succession fee or Qaid Nazrana is levied at the rate of one year's income if the successor be a real son. Fifty per cent. more is charged in the case of an adopted son. There are a few Sardars, such as Amet, Gogunda, Kanore, Banera who have to pay only 8 per cent. of their income as succession fee.

It has been noticed that the Jagirdars, specially the Umraos have in their possession more villages than mentioned in their Patta. The reason put forth by them is that either the old names have changed or they are hamlets newly inhabited within the limits of some of their Patta villages. It is also noticed that some of the villages mentioned in Pattas are not in their possession. Mahrana Shri Fateh Singhji did not like to issue a Patta that did not strictly agree with the numbers of village that were held by Jagirdars in possession and consequently stopped the practice of issuing of fresh Patta on the demise of a Jagirdar. This departure from the old practice is not advisable. If a liberal line of policy were adopted, the best procedure in the interest of both the State and Jagirdar would be to ascertain the actual number of villages in the possession of Jagirdar in excess of those mentioned in the Patta and on such of them as were not mentioned in the previous Pattas, Chhatoond and Chakri on recognised principle may be levied, and the possession of Jagirdars confirmed by a fresh grant as has recently been done in the case of Shankargarh (Deogarh). Under this procedure the State will get its dues and Jagirdars will retain their old possession.

With the connivance of State officials some of the Jagirdars have been avoiding the payment of succession fee or Nazrana. On suitable occasions this irregularity has been rectified. The list of those who have now agreed to pay succession fee is given below :—

Serial Number.	Name of Thikana.	Amount of Nazrana.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	

(iv) JUDICIAL POWERS.

Judicial powers exercised by the Solas were not regulated on any [illegible] and had been a source of constant worry and trouble. To regularise and confer these powers on Solas, a Committee was appointed—

1. Kesri Singhji, Rawat of Kanor.
2. Amar Singhji, Raja of Banera.
3. Dewan Bahadur Kanwer Dharam Narainji, Senior Minister.
4. Pandit Madanmohan Lalji, Member, Mahendraj Sabha.
5. Mr. C. G. C. Trench, C. I. E., Revenue Commissioner.

Their unanimous recommendation received His Highness' sanction. They are as follows :—

(1) Decisions and orders of Raj Shree Mehakma Khas and Mahendraj Sabha, supreme Courts of the State, shall always be binding on the Thikana.

(2) Except in cases defined in section 3 and in those in which the Thikana is a party, all other cases mentioned in the Indian Penal Code occurring within the limits of a Thikana shall be enquired into, tried and decided by the Thikana.

For this Section and the following Sections, Thikana will not be considered a party to the suit where though the Thikana is complainant the other parties therein have no objection to the proceedings being conducted and the case being decided by the Thikana Court.

In cases detailed in this section all incomes derived from Court-fees, [illegible] as per law, would go to the Thikana.

(3) All cases of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, Thuggy, [illegible] slavery, counterfeiting coin and State documents, rape, forgery, offences against the State occurring within the limits of the Thikana shall immediately, as they occur, be reported to Raj Shree Mahendraj Sabha and the nearest Darbar's Police Station. Enquiry of such cases shall be conducted by the Thikana and the Darbar Police jointly. Enquiry need not be held up pending the arrival of Darbar Police.

The Thikana shall with their opinion commit to Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha all cases mentioned above after the conclusion of the trial with the accused and the materials relating thereto. The income accruing from Stamp, fine etc., would go to the Darbar.

(4) The Thikana Courts are empowered to award imprisonment of [illegible] upto a not exceeding 3 years and fine upto Rs. 1,000.

(5) All cases excepting those in which the Thikana is a party, where the suit value does not exceed Rs. 10,000, or the suit value cannot be estimated and the plaintiff files a suit in the Thikana Court, will be heard by the Thikana [illegible] proved that the defendant or one of the defendants reside [illegible] of the Thikana Court, if there are more than one defendant [illegible] property is situated within the limits of the Thikana.

[illegible] All cases excepting those in which the Thikana is a party [illegible] exceeds Rs. 10,000, will be referred to Raj Shri [illegible] of the Thikana after due enquiry, pro-

vided they satisfy all conditions mentioned in section 5. Court-fees and other fees in such cases will go to the Darbar.

For this and proceeding sections the Thikana would not be considered a party when the opposite party has no objection to the case being tried and decided by the Thikana Court.

(7) According to the conditions laid down in Sections 2, 3, 5 and 6 all cases in which Thikana is a party will be tried in the nearest Sessions Judge Court.

(8) Where the Thikana is plaintiff no Court-fee would be charged at the time of instituting the suit but in case it is decided against the Thikana, Court-fees would be charged, as per law, from Thikana and in case it is decided in favour of Thikana, Court-fees would be charged, as per Rules, from the defendant.

(9) Applications presented by the Thikana would be accepted on ordinary paper.

(10) Appeals from the decisions and orders of the Thikana Court would lie to Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha who will pass such orders as it deems necessary.

(11) Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha is empowered to send for the file of any case pending in the Thikana Court and to pass such orders as they deem necessary. They are further empowered to transfer any case to Sessions and the District Judge for trial on sufficient grounds or try it in the Sabha itself.

(12) The right of receiving Court-fees and fine in such cases shall be determined by Sections 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.

(13) Criminals punished by the Thikana Courts can be kept in their jails provided the arrangements and buildings are such as have been approved by the Darbar.

(14) Any Officer specially empowered can inspect the Thikana jails and if they are found unsatisfactory reasonable time limit would be given to set them right.

(15) Thikana Courts shall be inspected by any officer specially deputed for the purpose.

(16) All orders, laws and circulars which have been or would be sanctioned by the Darbar shall be binding on the Thikana Courts.

(17) Persons residing within the limits of the Thikana Court shall be summoned by the Darbar and their Courts through the Thikana, but the Darbar and their Courts would summon them directly in case the Thikana fails to comply within a proper time limit. Persons residing within Khalsa or other Thikana limits can be summoned through District Officers or Thikanas concerned.

(18) Fines imposed on residents of Thikanas shall be realised through them, while on those residing within Khalsa or other Thikana shall be realised through the District Officer or the Thikana concerned.

(19) All clerks holding enquiry, investigation or trial in Civil or Criminal cases should be competent and of good conduct.

(29) In case the Darbar find that the arrangement of the Thikana in regard to the exercise of powers entrusted to them is not satisfactory, a Judicial Officer will be appointed by the Darbar at Thikana's cost. If there is interference or contumacy on the part of the Thikanas, His Highness shall pass such orders as he may deem necessary.

The following circular was issued on Bhado Badi 4th, Samvat 1987 with regard to matters that can be taken up by the Umraos on executive side :—

"All Umraos are permitted to settle matters concerning their revenue, adoption of Shikmi Jagirdars and their Chakri, disobedience of order and confiscation of Jagir granted by the Thikana. The aggrieved party shall have the right of appeal to Raj Shri Mehakma Khas and during its pendency no action ought to be taken by the Thikana".

The Thikanas have been permitted to use the following seal on Judicial papers :—

श्री एकलींगजी. श्री राम जी.
जुडिशियल कोर्ट
कानोड.
राज्य मेवाड
सम्वत १९८७ आसोज सुद ९

(B) JAGIR HELD BY PERSONS OTHER THAN RAJPUTS.

Besides Rajputs Mutsadis (officials) and Paswans (Courtiers) hold Jagirs. Among the official class there are the Mahajans and Kayasths, and among the courtiers, Dhabais (Foster brothers) and Dhankras (Slaves). These Jagirs are held on a different tenure. They pay no Chhatoond but render personal service only by attending the Palace, where their services are utilised by the Ruler for such purposes as he deems fit.

As far as the official class is concerned, it can fairly be expected that their constant attendance at the Court shall have to be abandoned and the time will come when they will be required to pay the usual Chhatoond to begin with, and the levy of other legitimate Raj dues will follow, such as the commutation of service into cash, and the levy of succession fees.

As regards the Courtiers, with the exception of those who hold substantial Jagirs—and such cases are only a few—all others will continue to render personal service as they are doing now.

In short, the official class ultimately shall have to pay all the legitimate Raj dues on the average actual income found at the time when these dues are levied.

In these Jagirs till now the revenue was equally divided amongst the sons but the eldest son recently began to claim a larger share and it gave rise to many disputes. Consequently His Highness the Maharana Sahib has laid down for future guidance a rule under which the eldest son is to get 0-12-0 and the remaining 0-4-0 are to be shared equally by the younger sons. The major share of the Jagir under this rule was allotted to the eldest son on the ground that he had to render personal service to the Darbar and should therefore be better provided for.

A list of Jagirs held by different classes of Mutsadis and Paswans is detailed below. It indicates the extent of influence that each class has at the Court. Mahajans hold Jagir yielding about Rs 25,000 per year, Kayasths about Rs. 12,500 and Dhabai and Dhankras nearly half of what the Kayasths hold.

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutsadis and Paswans, and their income.

Serial number	Jagirdar: Caste	Jagirdar: Name	Name of village	Annual income	Income of other means and some Jagirs	Total Income	Remarks
			MAHAJANS				
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible] 1 [illegible]	[illegible] 0 0 [illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
2	„	[illegible] Lal [illegible] Lal	Two [illegible] in [illegible]	[illegible] 0 0		[illegible] 0 0	
3	[illegible]	[illegible] Singh	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0		[illegible] 0 0	
4	[illegible]	[illegible] Lal	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutsaddis and Paswans, and their income—(*continued.*)

Serial number	Jagirdar. Caste.	Jagirdar. Name.	Name of village.	Annual income.	Income of other miscellaneous lands.	Total Income.	Remarks.
				MAHAJANS —(*Concluded*).			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Singh	[illegible] Kheri	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Bihari ..	1,200 0 0	105 0 0	6,805 0 0	
			2 Govla with hamlet .	1,500 0 0			
			3 Deoli .	2,500 0 0			
			4 Rajolaka-Khera.	1,500 0 0			
7	..	Akbar Singh, Bijai Singh	1 Savpura ..	1,000 0 0	377 0 0	6,668 0 0	
			2 Ghanoli	1,400 0 0	120 0 0		
			3 Jojva ..	1,700 0 0	271 0 0		
			4 Sangva .	1,800 0 0	..		
8	..	Lachhman Singh . Shardul Singh	Palka-Khera	2,500 0 0	175 0 0	2,675 0 0	
9	..	Nawal Singh	Senthi .	2,500 0 0	145 0 0	2,645 0 0	
10	..	Uda Lal	1 Eklingpura .	1,000 0 0	65 0 0	2,465 0 0	
			2 Sankhara .	1,400 0 0			
			3 Zalimpura				
11	..	Jagannath Singhji ..	1 Dhundhra	1,400 0 0	Badh	2,200 0 0	
			2 Alod .	800 0 0			
12	..	Tej Singh Jagat Singh	Zalimpura	2,171 0 0	..	2,171 0 0	
13	..	Lachhman Singh [illegible] Govind Singh	1 Lapsia Khera	1,300 0 0	45 0 0	2,046 0 0	
			2 Ranja	701 0 0	..		
14	..	Jiwan Singh Jaswant Singh Madan Singh	Barora .	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
15	..	[illegible] Singh	Jitawas .	700 0 0	100 0 0	800 0 0	
16		Raghunath Singh	Agarpura	500 0 0	245 0 0	745 0 0	
17		[illegible] Singh	Bilva	400 0 0	115 0 0	515 0 0	
18	.	[illegible] Singh	1 Kharandya	200 0 0		450 0 0	
			2 Madri .	250 0 0	..	..	
19	..	[illegible] Singh	Padla ...	225 0 0	90 0 0	315 0 0	
20		[illegible]	Kala-ka-Guda	200 0 0	50 0 0	250 0 0	
21	.	[illegible] Lal	Madri	151 0 0	50 0 0	201 0 0	
22		[illegible] Singh	Deori	60 0 0	.	60 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Ladpura (Lalti)	725 0 0	121 0 0	1,346 0 0	
			2 Mehtapka Khera	500 0 0			
[illegible]		[illegible]	1 Ladpura (Lalti)	725 0 0	101 0 0	1,229 0 0	
			2 [illegible] ka Khera	200 0 0	.		
			3 [illegible]	200 0 0			
		[illegible]	[illegible]	700 0 0	21 0 0	721 0 0	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	200 0 0		200 0 0	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	150 0 0	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125 0 0	176 0 0	
		[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
			2 [illegible]	[illegible]			
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		151 0 0	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
					Total	[illegible]	

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutsaddis and Paswans, and their income — (*Continued*)

Serial number	Jagirdar — Caste	Jagirdar — Name	Name of village	Annual income	Income of other sources & from old lands	Total Income	Remarks
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			KAYASTHS				
1	Pancholi	Sajan Singh	Fatehpur	2,000 0 0		2,000 0 0	
2	"	Inder Nath Lachmi Nath Manak Nath	1 Sakrala 2 Potked 3 Sajal 4 Amarpura 5 Koli with Khera	1,000 0 0 735 0 0 841 0 0 1,207 0 0 347 0 0	200 0 0	4,813 0 0	
			6 They get cash in lieu of the income of the land granted to them in Thar, Bhar ka and Dalpura	285 0 0			
3	Pancholi	Ratan Singh	Khakar	2,100 0 0		2,100 0 0	
4	"	Magan Lal	Varn	1,050 0 0	150 0 0	1,200 0 0	
5	"	Roopdal, Bhom Singh	Cash on account of Lakhna	1,100 0 0	41 0 0	1,141 0 0	
6	"	Mohan Chand	Banai	700 0 0	Land	700 0 0	
7	"	Amar Chand	Kherli	465 0 0		465 0 0	
8	"	Dalih Chand	Sargra	250 0 0	15 0 0	265 0 0	
9	"	Onkarnath, Jawalanath, Kripa Nath,	Bassani	141 0 0	11 0 0	152 0 0	
10	"	Rai Kesri Lal	1 Nandvad 2 Dhata	900 0 0 1,200 0 0		2,100 0 0	
11	"	Bakl Gulab Singh	Mewlap	750 0 0		750 0 0	
12	"	Mahamed Roopdal	1 Semla 2 Lasola 3 Paharia ka Guda	275 0 0 425 0 0 251 0 0	450 0 0	1,400 0 0	
13	"	Munshi Bachnath Lal, Partap Lal, Ganpat Lal	Two Patta in Bhoj	471 0 0		471 0 0	
14	"	Munshi [illegible] Lal	1 [illegible] 2 One Patta in Bhoj	175 0 0 150 0 0		325 0 0	
15	"	Munshi [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
16	"	Munshi [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
17	"	[illegible]	1 [illegible] 2 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
19	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
20	"	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]		[illegible]	
					Total	[illegible]	

In addition to these there are small Muafis pertaining to small village temples or Devras. Their details have not yet been scheduled.

In Sasnik and Udak Muafi the property is partitioned equally amongst the sons.

Amongst Khairats there are Sthandharies ('sthan' means a place held sacred being once the seat of a Godly ascetic or some well-known religious preacher and 'Dhari' means a holder). About such incomes there was no regular register, but one has now been prepared. Here is its summary :—

Serial No.	Name of the district where the Math lies.	Name of Math.	Income of the Math on 5 years average	Annual cost (expenditure)
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Udaipur City ...	[illegible] ...	2,646 6 6	2,214 4 0
2	" ...	Hanuman [illegible] ...	711 9 8	2,015 [illegible]
3	" ...	[illegible] ...	3,671 9 6	4 8 0
4	" ...	[illegible] ...	1,337 12 9	431 0 0
5	" ...	Khera Math ...	5,849 0 0	412 4 0
6	" ...	[illegible] Math ...	1,651 2 9	6 12 0
7	" ...	[illegible] temple ...	4,391 9 9	
8	" ...	Thakurji [illegible] ...	1,448 [illegible]	—
9	Salumbar ...	[illegible] ...	1,941 11 6	—
10	" ...	[illegible] ...	6,900 13 3	—
11	Chitor ...	[illegible] ...	2,114 [illegible] 3	96 [illegible] 0
12	" ...	[illegible] Math ...	2,219 9 0	
13	Harda ...	[illegible] ...	1,231 0 0	
14	Tonk ...	[illegible] ...	1,642 [illegible] 0	
15	Scattered small Maths ...	...	20,991 13 0	3,335 12 0
		Total ...	71,037 6 9	15,441 [illegible]

If any Sthandhari leads an immoral or unworthy life he is removed and another man put in his place.

Formerly Bhat Ram Shankarji used to enquire about their rights in Udaipur which caused them and their witnesses a lot of inconvenience and expenditure. A more convenient method is now adopted. The district officers concerned conduct the enquiry and submit papers to Raj Shri Mehakma Khas.

Full information is not yet available as to the acreage of the different kinds of Muafi and so no detailed list could be given. From a summary enquiry it has been found that in all districts there are 461 villages and 226,255 bighas of land held in Muafi.

It was generally noticed that Muafidars used to sell or mortgage their land and thus lost their holdings for good. To put a stop to this practice His Highness the late Maharana Sahib issued a circular in Samvat year 1974 that no Muafidar should mortgage or sell Muafi land nor should any body purchase or receive in mortgage any such land. All transactions contrary to this rule will be held null and void and Muafi confiscated without any consideration for the money advanced thereon.

Even before the publication of the above circular a large number of Muafi land was already sold or mortgaged. Hence it has necessitated the framing of fresh rules for redeeming such mortgages. Enquiries will be made to find out the actual amount the mortgagee may have recovered upto date. If the total amount comes to twice the mortgage money the land will be redeemed forthwith. However, if the amount secured falls short of double the mortgage money the balance would be made good by continuing the possession of the mortgage to such number of years as may bring him the balance (Baras kati) provided the number of years does not exceed 24. At the expiry of this period the land will be restored to the Muafidar.

In many cases it is found that a Muafidar has mortgaged or sold both Kharam and Bhog and after that he died issueless. There the mortgageer or the buyer is regarded as Kharamdar and rent fixed on it as on othe tenants of the village.

GENERAL.

(i) DOCTRINE OF LAPSE (MURISALA).

Doctrine of Lapse is of ancient origin. Its full application was neglected on account of various influences at work. The more so as many of the Ministers during their incumbency looked more to their personal interest than to that of the State. In order to apply strictly this principle even in case of the Solas, Maharana Shri Fateh Singhji resumed the Thikana of Asind which was held by a member of the most influential clan, the Chundawats. This resumption was based on the ground that the last holder died without an issue and that there was no direct male descendant surviving of the original grantee. His Highness Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji is applying the principle vigorously.

Jagir is to be granted only in consideration of some special service and now the time is fast approaching when the real test to justify fresh Jagir would be, whether the original grantee has rendered such service as has brought permanent benefit to the State or to the Ruler. In future this factor alone would entitle their continuance. To avoid the application of the principle skillful manœuvring has been resorted to but in time to come these moves will not go undetected and the State interests will carry the day.

During the reign of the present Maharana Sahib 114 villages carrying an annual income of Rs. 87,511-6-9 have reverted to Khalsa under this very principle, a detailed list of which is given below:—

Statement showing the villages confiscated under Murisala Act.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Annual income.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

Statement showing the villages confiscated under Muris Aly Act—*(continued)*.

Serial number	Name of village.	Revenue.	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	
53	Fatehpur	[illegible]	
54	Ayara	[illegible]	
55	[illegible]	[illegible]	
56	Nenasya	2,[illegible]	
57	[illegible]-Kheri	1,[illegible]	
58	[illegible]-ka-Khera	[illegible]	
59	[illegible] Kheri	[illegible]	
60	Javda	5,313 [illegible]	
61	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	
62	[illegible]	4,111 [illegible]	
63	Hastipura	1,[illegible]	
64	Akbarpura	[illegible]	
65	Ganeshpura	[illegible]	
66	[illegible]	[illegible]	
67	[illegible]	2,[illegible] 13 [illegible]	
68	[illegible]	[illegible]	
69	Jalap	[illegible]	
70	Fara Talav	[illegible]	
71	[illegible]-ka-Khera	[illegible]	
72	[illegible]	[illegible]	
73	Naya Tapra	[illegible]	
74	[illegible] Kheri	[illegible]	
75	[illegible]	[illegible]	
76	[illegible]	[illegible]	
77	[illegible]	[illegible]	
78	[illegible]-ka-Gada	[illegible]	
79	[illegible]	[illegible]	
80	[illegible]	[illegible]	
81	[illegible]-ka-Khera	[illegible]	
82	[illegible]	[illegible]	
83	[illegible]	[illegible]	
84	[illegible]	[illegible]	
85	[illegible]	[illegible]	
86	[illegible]	[illegible]	
87	[illegible]	[illegible]	
88	[illegible]-ka-Khera	[illegible]	
89	[illegible]	[illegible]	
90	[illegible]	[illegible]	
91	[illegible]	[illegible]	
92	[illegible]-ka-Khera	[illegible]	
93	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Statement showing the villages confiscated under Muris Ala Act—(*concluded*).

[illegible]	Name of village	Present income.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	475 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	125 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	325 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	300 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	150 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	135 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	150 0 0	
	PATTA ASIND.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	125 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	300 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	600 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	500 0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	87,511 6 9	

(ii) FOREST.

Both in Khalsa and Jagirs there are forests. Their area is about [illegible] sq. miles in Khalsa and 2500 sq. miles in Jagir. On account of the negligence of the Raj District Officers, Jagirdars have succeeded in making *large encroachment on the Khalsa forest land round about their Jagir* villages. It has been decided that in such Jagir village land lying fallow should in no case be in excess of twice the occupied area and five times the crop area. The forest area remaining in excess should be taken over by Darbar as Bakhat and brought under conservancy.

Forests were not properly protected and the laws made for its conservation were not observed. It has now been decided to allot and mark out the forest area in each village sufficient for the grazing of its cattle and meeting its agricultural requirements. The rest is to be divided into blocks to be worked on a systematic plan.

In the wordings of the Pattas it is distinctly stated that possession is to be given over the crop signifying that, for other products such as fuel and grass on the surface and mineral on or under the surface, the Darbar retain its right. The general practice confirms this view, as Jagirdars enjoy only revenues derived from the agriculture produce or from cesses levied on the villages on their residential plots, industry and property. But the income derived from grass and wood do not form part of his revenues and for them he has to pay cesses under the name of Khar (grass), Lakar (wood). It is in some places termed Khunt-kati.

Many Jagirdars began to take full advantage of the forest produce in contravention of the wordings of the Patta grant, and had in some cases given up the payment of Khad-Lakar. In deference to their having enjoyed this unwarranted liberty for a long time it has been ruled that the Darbar should exercise full supervision over the Jagir forests in future and levy -/3/- in a rupee as royalty in the revenue of forests lying within Jagir areas, and -/13/- annas are to go to the Jagirdar.

A list of those Jagirdars who have consented to pay -/3/- in a rupee as royalty and accepted the Forest Rules is given below :—

S. No.	Name of the Thikana	S. No.	Name of the Thikana
1.	Gogunda.	13	[illegible]
2.	Lasni	14	[illegible]atpura
3	Bhatiyani	15	Jaitpura
4	Hamirgarh	16	Jalesar
5	Makuwara	17	[illegible]
6	Kalakot	18	Lakhras
7.	Jalola	19	[illegible] Jawas (Tikana Jabar[illegible]pur)
8	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
9	Yokra	21	Gatyawali
10.	[illegible]	22	Keshra (Tikana Mahiagarh)
11.	[illegible]pura	23	[illegible]
12	[illegible] (Tikana Salera)	24	[illegible]

[illegible]

S. No.	Name of the Thikana.
25	[illegible]
26	Taran Khera (District Jahazpur.)
27	Akhupur[illegible].
28	[illegible]
29	Jharol.
30	[illegible]
31	Arn[illegible]ia
32	[illegible]
33.	Amalda (Jahazpur.)
34.	Netawal.
35.	Shyampura (Jahazpur).
36.	Singoli.
37.	Gotra.
38.	Mungana.
39.	Metha Laxman Sinhaji (Palka-khera).

(*iii*) MINES.

"आण दाण खान श्री राजरा छै" is the old adage. They are the royal prerogatives. The word आण means jurisdiction, दाण means customs, and खान means minerals, *e.g.*, stones, garnet, soap stone, marble, lead, iron, gold, silver, precious stones, mica, coal, oil etc.

Detailed account has already been given elsewhere of Judicial powers.

Some of the Jagirdars have begun to levy customs duty. This unwarranted procedure is now being stopped.

A separate department for mines has been established. Rules have been framed to control all the mines within the limits of Jagir and Muafi villages. Jagirdars, Muafidars or the tenants are allowed to take out stone free for building purposes. After its establishment three more mines of soap stone have been discovered, and contracts have been given for garnet mines. The income of the Department in Samvat year 19[illegible]0 was Rs. 27,946 Chittori and Rs. 8,114 Kaldar.

(e) EXCISE.

In order to check the excessive use of liquor and to see that it is properly distilled and not vitiated by any ingredients, injurious to health, a separate Department was set up for its supervision in the Samvat year 1980.

Formerly every Jagirdar, whether big or small, used to distil his own liquor as much as he liked. To check this freedom the number of Bhattis (stills) has been reduced. In Samvat year 1987 a Committee was appointed to consider the question of granting compensation to Jagirdars for abolishing all the stills in their Jagirs and limiting the number of Bhattis allowed to them annually and on ceremonial occasions. Its members were :—

(1) Amar Singhji, Raja of Banera.

(2) Kesri Singhji, Rawat of Kanor.

(3) Dewan Bahadur Kanwar Dharam Narainji, Senior Minister.

(4) Mr. C. G. C. Trench, C. I. E., Revenue Commissioner.

(5) Babu Madan Mohan Lalji, Member, Mahendraj Sabha.

The recommendations of the Committee were approved by His Highness and given effect to from 1st January, 1931.

Compensation.

(1) Compensation was to be given to Umraos only and not to any other Jagirdars.

(2) The amount fixed for compensation should be multiple of ten. *It would be the duly checked and attested income received by the Thikana in the Samvat year 1980 plus 25%. The amount so fixed would be given by half-yearly instalments from the Excise Department or District Office whichever is nearer to the Thikana concerned.*

(3) In calculating the amount of compensation, the Abkari income of Shikmi Jagirdars would neither be calculated nor compensated. But in case Thikana desires they can issue liquor to Shikmi Jagirdars on ceremonial occasions from the fixed Bhattis allowed to them.

(4) Only Umraos can distil 100 Bhattis in a year for their private use under excise supervision, the weight of one Bhatti being one maund of Mahua. Umraos can send liquor by way of present to one who is authorised to distil Bhattis, provided the quantity is very limited. But the information of such presents should be given to Excise Department and its copy should be sent with the bearer.

(5) On ceremonial and other like occasions a certain reasonable quantity of liquor be supplied to the Umraos at cost price or permission be given to distil Bhattis under Excise supervision.

6. If in any Thikana due to certain causes the income derived from the sale of liquor be 50 % less than the income of the Thikana in Samvat year 1980 on which compensation was fixed the Darbar will revise the fixed amount of compensation.

7. If on any account the income derived by the State from sale, distribution and preparation of liquor ceases to accrue, the concessions and compensations herein allowed would automatically cease.

The statement given below shows the amount of compensation allowed to [illegible]:—

No.	Name of the Thikana.	Compensation allowed. Rs. a. p.
1	[illegible]	5,020 0 0
2	[illegible]	2,875 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,450 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,700 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,400 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,840 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,190 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,510 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	620 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,760 0 0
11	[illegible]	1,410 0 0
12	[illegible]	2,630 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,610 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,120 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,080 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,130 0 0
17	[illegible]	1,490 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	700 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,200 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	860 0 0
21	[illegible]	740 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,500 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,280 0 0
	Total	68,2[illegible] 0 0

Statement showing the number of stills (Bhattis) allowed to Rutts.

Serial number	Name of the Village	Number of Bhattis
1	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement showing the number of Bhattis (stills) allowed to Jagirdars other than Umraos and Rutts, whose income is above Rs. 6,000.

Serial number	Name of Jagir	Income of Samvat [illegible]	Number of Bhattis [illegible]	
			[illegible]	[illegible]
		Rs. a. p.		
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maharaj Nahar Singhji is allowed 5 Bhattis in a year, and Bareth Chalak Danji 5 Bhattis at original cost.

A scale of Bhattis allowed to all other Jagirdars on ceremonial occasions is given below :—

Income as entered in Patta between	Rs.	4000	and	5000	Five Bhattis.
„ „ „	Rs.	3000	„	4000	Four „
„ „ „	Rs.	2000	„	3000	Three „
„ „ „	Rs.	1000	„	2000	Two „
„ „ below	Rs.	1000	„		One Bhatti.

On ceremonial occasions a special percentage would be allowed to the Umraos and the Battis on their fixed Bhattis, a list of which is given below :—

No.	[illegible]	Those who are entitled to more than 16 distillations	Those who are entitled to 16 or less than 16 distillations
1	[illegible]	40 per cent.	50 per cent.
2	[illegible]'s marriage.	40 „	50 „
	[illegible]	20 „	25 „
4.	[illegible]	75 „	80 „
	[illegible]	8 „	10 „
	[illegible]	5 „	7 „
7.	[illegible]'s marriage.	20 „	25 „
	[illegible]	75 „	80 „
9	[illegible]	40 „	50 „

OPIUM

People in Mewar stocked large quantities of opium with no definite plan to dispose of them. There were no rules for the exercise of State control. The result was, that smuggling was practiced on a large scale. Hence arrangements had to be made to stock all opium at one place in a warehouse under State supervision and to find legitimate markets. About [illegible] chests of approved quality are sold every year to Government and [illegible] for internal consumption to license-holders.

In order to facilitate the sale of large quantity of old stock, cultivation of opium was suspended for a certain period. Under recent arrangements Government will purchase the present stock by the end of the year [illegible] and whatever remains would be sufficient for internal consumption for [illegible] years.

Future policies are :—

1. When all the stock of approved quality has been purchased by [illegible], the State will cultivate, manufacture and purchase or sell [illegible].

2. [illegible] stock left over after the Government [illegible] for five years for internal use. Ordinarily [illegible] take five years and so opium [illegible] [illegible] the year 193[illegible].

(3) Rules would be framed and given effect to for opium cultivation, the price of juice and other allied subjects.

(4) The price of opium will be kept on a level that with all the restrictions laid down tenants may be forthcoming to cultivate it.

(5) Opium produced in Mewar has linseed oil in it and formerly it was exported to Jodhpur and Jaipur. Hence, it is fervently hoped that the Government will kindly see their way to purchase as much as is required in preparing opium for external consumption in Neemuch Factory from Mewar so that more may be cultivated to the benefit of the agriculturists.

Other intoxicating drugs like Bhang, Ganja, Charas are sold through licence-holders. Ganja cultivation is prohibited.

Any body below the age of 14 found smoking is punished under the rules framed for this purpose.

There has been a gradual rise in the income of the Excise Department. Here is a summary :—

In 1980 it was Rs. 88,276.
In 1987 „ Rs. 3,92,076
In 1990 „ Rs. 6,15,474.

(v) COURT OF WARDS.

Formerly there was no proper arrangement for managing Jagirs whose holders were either minors, heavily indebted or incapable of managing the affairs of their estates. A new department called "Shishu Hit Karini Sabha" was established under two officers—one a Sirdar and the other a Mutasaddi.

Formerly it was a practice that pending the realisation of the arrears of the State dues in full the execution of decrees and claims of other creditors were suspended. It was hard and unfair to them. It has now been ruled that where the present income of the Thikana as distinguished from the Rakh of 1907 on which Chakri has been commuted into cash is Rs. 1,0[illegible], a sum of Rs. 200 should be set apart for payment of Chhatoond, Chakri and other Lagats and the remaining sum of Rs. 800 be counted as a unit of 16 annas and distributed as follows :—

Thikana expenses	...	...	8 as.
State debts	...	...	4 as.
Other debts	...	...	1 as. 6 p.
Courts of Wards expenses	...	...	1 as. 9 p.
Unexpected or other miscellaneous expenditure			9 p.
		Total	16 as.

A list of the 6 Umrao and 151 other Jagir Thikanas under this Department's management is detailed below :—

No.	Thikanas.	Income. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure. Rs. a. p.	Remarks.
1	[illegible] ...	[illegible] 0 0	3,78,578 0 0	
2	[illegible]	74,101 7 0	66,344 0 0	
3	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	2,66,717 0 0	
	Total ...	7,46,95[illegible] 0 0	7,11,619 0 0	

The annual expenditure of this Department is Rs. 16,701.

NEW GRANTS.

His Highness the present Maharana Sahib Shri Bhupal Singhji has been graciously pleased to grant Jagir and Muafi to :—

No.	Name of persons.	Village.	Income.	Remarks.
		Jagir.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dewan Bahadur Kunwar [illegible] Narain Ji	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
		2. [illegible]	[illegible]	
		3. [illegible]	[illegible]	
			[illegible]	
2	Maharaj Lachhman Singh, of [illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
3	Rawat [illegible] Singh of Deogarh	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
4	Chauhan [illegible] Singh	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
5	Chauhan Manohar Singh Ji	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
		2. [illegible]	[illegible]	
		3. [illegible]	[illegible]	
		4. [illegible]	[illegible]	
			[illegible]	
6	[illegible] Bakhtawar Singh of [illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
7	Rathor Nahar Singh of [illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
8	Chauhan [illegible] Singh	1. [illegible]	[illegible] 12 0	
		2. Alya	[illegible]	
			[illegible] 12	
9	Tej Singh, Jagat Singh Mehta	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
10	[illegible] Chhagan Nath Mathur	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
11	[illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
12	[illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
		2. [illegible]	[illegible]	
			[illegible]	
14	[illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
15	[illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	
		Muafi.		
1	Maharaj Lachhman Singh of [illegible]	[illegible]		
2	Chauhan [illegible] Singh	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	

INDEBTED ESTATES.

The financial position of Jagirdars and Muafidars was getting weaker every day due to heavy indebtedness and the high rate of interest charged by the creditor made it still worse. To grant them relief and to extricate them out of the clutches of skilful money-lenders, His Highness very generously granted loans on light rate of interest to be realised by easy instalments from Ravali-Dukan (State Bank), Rokad-ka-Bhandar (Treasury), Devasthan, etc. Its list is given below :—

No.	Name			Amount advanced. Imperal.			Local.			REMARKS.
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	[illegible]	...	..	..			27,38,190	0	0	
	[illegible] (Treasury)	...	...	3,60,864	0	0	5,09,107	10	9	
	[illegible]	...	..	..			13,15,752	10	0	
4	[illegible]	.	...	...			2,54,612	4	6	
5	[illegible]	...	...	...			4,04,260	1	6	
	Grand Total	...	...	3,60,864	0	0	42,52,252	10	9	

SETTLEMENT.

The first regular settlement of the Khalsa villages was conducted in Samvat year 1940 by Mr. Wingate, C. I. E. Its term expired in Samvat year 1960. In Samvat year 1970 a revised settlement was taken up by Mr. Trench, C. I. E. It was completed in Samvat 1970. Tenants have been granted Bapi right which has so much satisfied them that they are taking lively interest in the improvement of their holdings and digging wells. This is why in Khalsa the condition of tenants is more stable and better than in Jagir and there is a steady flow of immigrants in Khalsa villages.

In Samvat year 1940 settlement of only 746 villages was made and some of the villages were left out. But this time excepting a few of the Magra villages inhabited by the Bhils settlement has been done in 1070 Khalsa and 87 Deovasthan villages.

It is generally found that in mortgages, tenants give over the possession of their land to the mortgagee. The consequence is that the Bapi land of tenants passes on to such persons whose profession is not agriculture, and who cannot cultivate properly. It causes a regular depreciation in the produce and shrinkage in the area under cultivation. The mortgagee inflates the mortgage money so much by adding to it high interest and other expenditures that it becomes rather an impossibility either for the tenant himself or his successors to get his land redeemed.

For the relief of the cultivator a further provision is made that if any tenant mortgages his land the mortgage-money shall in no case be more than ten times the rent of that land. The tenant would always be at liberty to have the mortgage redeemed by depositing the ten time rental money in Court irrespective of amount written in the deed or inflated by subsequent accounts.

It has now been clearly laid down that cases for the redemption of mortgages would be settled on दाम दुपट system as prescribed for Muafi land.

With a view to prevent permanent alienation of Khatam rights some rules with the concurrence of the agriculturists shall have to be devised so that hereditary agriculturists may not become mere tenants at will.

For settling old transactions of tenants and the execution of decrees standing against them the following rules have been promulgated :—

(1) All suits for settling old transactions of tenants, whether pending or to be instituted, shall be decided by Punchayat consisting of four members, of whom two would be nominated by the tenants and the other two by the creditor. Decree would be given only to the extent of the award of the Punchayat and shall be realizable by easy instalments.

(2) The articles allotted to the execution of the decree shall not be auctioned by its value but fixed by Punchayat consisting of two members one of whom would be nominated by the decree holder and the other by the debtor and their decision would be final.

(3) A tenant should not be harassed in execution of a decree while agricultural operations are in progress.

... from the ... grip of the money-lender a ... कृषि सुधारक बैंक ... established in every district and ... on favourable rate of interest and money ...

H. H. ... the welfare of the agriculturists at heart. To free ... he has adopted the policy of getting ... surveyed, the rights of the tenants clearly defined, ... and their rent fixed for a long term of years, ... applying the State Agency in carrying out the settle- ... that in due course all the Jagir villages may be ... that the settlement of a Jagir village ...

1. ... himself applies, or
2. ... than 60 per cent. of the cultivators of the village apply, or
3. ... Jagir comes under the management of the Court of Wards,
 ... during minority, or
 ... mismanagement.

... within a limited number of years every Jagir will ... so as to come within the ambit of any of the above three ...

... rack-renting in many Jagirs. It rendered the position ... and has been to them a constant source of vexation. ... that excepting "Gharkheti" tenants cannot be ejected ... as long as they pay the settlement rent, *i. e.* "Hansil".

... regular settlement has been made in 530 Jagir villages and ... Jagir villages will be regularly assessed, rights of ... protected.

... of the State were trained for settlement work and were ... Department.

... that in none of the States of Rajputana the ... of Jagirs are so much protected and as clearly defined ... Mewar.

LAW AND ORDER.

(i) NEW LAWS

Absence of well-defined laws enabled the money-lenders to trouble people for transactions more than a century old. In civil cases Nazrana, Jurmana in criminal cases was charged at the sweet will of the presiding officer. To put a stop to these vagaries His Highness the present Maharaja Sahib has regularised Nazrana in civil cases by fixing the scale of court-fees. Necessary alterations have been made in the Registration Act and Stamp Act. Limitation Act and Christian Marriage Act have been passed, and a Committee has been set at work to prepare draft bills for civil and criminal laws.

On the promulgation of these acts a certain section of old self-conceited and disgruntled officials instigated the public to raise a baseless hue and cry and provoked their riotous spirit. But the situation was handled with a strength worthy of the occasion and the agitation subsided.

(ii) RE-ARRANGEMENT OF JUDICIAL COURTS

Judicial Courts were reorganised :—

(1) Mahendraj Sabha, the High Court of Mewar, had a large number of very old cases pending disposal. Two separate benches have been established—one for disposing the old and the other new cases. Seven hundred and eight cases were transferred to the old Bench out of which 591 have been decided.

(2) Formerly every petty case had to go to His Highness but in order to facilitate the work, the Mahendraj Sabha has been empowered to deal with the following :—

Civil suits below Rs. 7,000.
Fine not exceeding R. 1,000 or one dozen canes.
Imprisonment not exceeding five years.

(3) Two Sessions Courts, one in Udaipur and the other in Bhilwara the centre of Mewar, were established.

(4) Courts of City Magistrates and Munsifs were newly established.

(5) Small Cause Court cases formerly conducted by the Police have now been transferred to Munsif Courts.

(6) Additional officers were appointed in Sessions and Munsif Courts to cope with the heavy work.

(7) Necessary changes have been made in the powers of the [illegible] Courts.

(8) Undertrial prisoners were required to pay for their own diet but this procedure has now been stopped and they are supplied food from the State free.

(9) Prisoners were put into stocks. This practice has now been done away with.

(10) Formerly any one whether qualified or not was allowed to practice in the court, but a regular examination is held now and the successful candidates are allowed to practise.

POLICE

[illegible] Police [illegible] under the Magistrate. A change in this arrange- [illegible]. A separate Department was created under an [illegible] with a sufficient force to prevent and detect crimes and [illegible] order. The country has been divided into circles each [illegible] Superintendent. Under him are Thanas and Chowkies located at [illegible] places. [illegible] Police Act was passed.

[illegible] have been made for the training of the Police Officers. [illegible] Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have now undergone the required [illegible].

[illegible] results have not yet been visible either in detection or in [illegible] of crime, but it is hoped that under a stricter supervision [illegible] improvement will soon be felt.

POLICE BUDGET.

[illegible]	Number.	Expenditure	
		Kuldar.	Chalori.
		Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,724	...
[illegible]	5	...	8,880
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4,560
[illegible]	18	..	12,420
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	30,360
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	52,848
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	2,08,296
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1,01,208
[illegible]		...	12,408
[illegible]	.	21,100	26,724
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SETTLEMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

[illegible] of persons regarded as members of Criminal Tribes [illegible] :—

[illegible] ... 311 } Women are exempted from attend-
[illegible] ... 181 } ance, hence they are not included.

[illegible] 276 }
[illegible] ... [illegible] } This includes females also.

[illegible] and nothing was done [illegible] have been framed. They [illegible] and are allotted [illegible].

[illegible] attention, [illegible] to keep them [illegible] part [illegible].

(c) MILITARY.

With a view to re-organise the army and having it properly trained the services of an experienced Military Officer, Major F. D. S. Field, were secured on loan from the Government of India. He was appointed Commandant of the Mewar State Forces.

Many Sawars and Sepoys already on the list were found unfit and had therefore to be brought under reduction. Although there were no rules for pension and gratuity yet His Highness very generously granted these to such of them who had to be brought under reduction. They were permitted to serve in any other department of the State.

Many Cavalry and Infantry Officers are being trained and blue-blooded Rajputs are appointed as Commissioned Officers. New bungalows for Military Officers are under construction, so are the lines for the Sepoys and Sawars.

Expenses under this head had been raised from Rs. 4,9?,388 Chitori to Rs. 4,69,410 Chitori and Rs. 1,23,159 Kuldar

The strength of the present forces is as follows:—

		Rs
(1) Commissioned Officers	...	63
(2) Sawars	...	247
(3) Footmen	...	968
	Total ...	1278

Formerly in the districts a large number of Infantry and Cavalry were kept. They seldom received regular training and had to render such services as were not permissible under Military Rules. A Committee was appointed to weed out the unfit and to reduce the number to a figure suiting the requirements. Now a limited number as required has been retained and every third month transfers are made with a view to give them proper training.

Statement showing strength of Military force, Military Band, and Military Hospital, and also Military Budget for the year 1934—35.

Name of Unit	Officers		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fighting A Class Mewar Lancers	9	9	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B Class Sepoy Infantry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Infantry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		—			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		—	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(i) TRADE.

It was hampered by many petty cesses together with octroi duty [illegible]. Their total income per year came to Rs. 72,807. His Highness was pleased to abolish all of them. In the capital itself on all [illegible] roads and gates fees were levied. They brought in an income of Rs. 21,[illegible]. They have also been remitted by the Darbar.

With a view to improve the economic condition of producers and to develop the marketing facilities for agricultural products, the Darbar have agreed to co-operate in the agricultural marketing improvement work taken up by the Government of India. The Agricultural Officer of the State has been appointed as the Marketing Officer.

During the last twelve years there has been an appreciable increase both in export and import. The exports have risen from Rs. 25,92,525 to Rs. 50,[illegible] and imports from Rs. 63,83,264 to Rs. 75,51,309. A detailed list is given below :—

EXPORT.

No.	Name of article	Samvat [illegible] Amount	Samvat [illegible] Duty	Samvat [illegible] Amount	Samvat [illegible] Duty	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Export duty remitted		
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Export duty remitted		
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11	[illegible]	No data		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

IMPORT.

No.	Name	Samvat [illegible] Amount	Samvat [illegible] Duty	Samvat [illegible] Amount	Samvat [illegible] Duty	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]	No data		[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	No data		[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	No data		[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	[illegible]	No data		[illegible]	[illegible]	Duty [illegible]
8	[illegible]	No data		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

CURRENCY.

[illegible] of different denominations, namely Sarupshahi, [illegible], Bhindir, Shahimshahi, were in circulation. Due to [illegible] were so completely worn out that a small round [illegible] could be passed on as a rupee to the ignorant [illegible] were called in and melted. A new coin of the shape [illegible] imperial coin was minted. Engraved on one side are the [illegible], and on the reverse "Chitrakot Udaipur" with a re-[illegible] Chitor Fort.

[illegible] of newly struck coin is :—

	Number.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	1,19,05,[illegible]	1,19,05,000	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,21,000	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,09,810	4	0
[illegible]	5,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
[illegible]	32,82,226	2,05,889	2	0
	Total	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	0

[illegible] silver the State used to get a handsome profit, but unfor-[illegible] was not kept within reasonable bounds as the Officers [illegible] that redundancy will in due course bring on a [illegible] the value of the local coin. Nor was an adequate reserve [illegible] in the Treasury to rehabilitate the rate of exchange. [illegible] of our precarious position in the current rates [illegible] has further been aggravated by a fall in the [illegible] improvement in the mode of living, which has [illegible] of foreign articles. Nor has the fall of price of [illegible] was that when there was a favourable rate [illegible] was not converted into Kaldar. However, [illegible] Now that the price of silver has come [illegible] side to melt the redundant local coins and [illegible] will bring in a good number of Kaldar [illegible] in the local currency will help in [illegible]

(vi) CUSTOMS

A Customs Department was for the first time established and organised during the reign of late Maharana Shri Sajjan Singhji and when the question of salt compensation was settled, the Darbar agreed to levy customs duty on the following nine articles only instead of 135, on which it was formerly levied:—

Serial No.	Name of articles.	Import.	Export.	Transit.	Remarks.
1	Opium (Pakka) (Raw)	Rs. a. p. Prohibited	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 per [illegible]	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0 per [illegible]	
2	Opium [illegible] (Raw) ...	Prohibited	1 4 0 per seer	Ditto	
3	Cloth ...	4 8 0 per cent	4 8 0 per cent	4 8 0 per cent	
4	Cotton ...	Free [illegible]	1 4 0 per maund	1 4 0 per maund	
5	Iron ...	0 12 0 per maund	0 12 0 per maund	0 12 0 per maund	
6	Tobacco ...	2 0 0 per maund	2 0 0 per maund	2 0 0 per maund	
7	Gur (Molasses) ...	Free [illegible]	0 12 0 per maund	0 12 0 per maund	
8	Mahua ...	1 0 0 per maund	1 4 0 per maund	1 0 0 per maund	
9	Kalas (mixed) ...	Free [illegible]	0 4 0 per maund	0 4 0 per maund	

The times have changed and so have the trade conditions. A revised tariff had to be prepared and Customs Rules and Regulations have also been framed.

The practice of issuing permits on transmission of goods from one part of Mewar to another inconvenienced the traders. This practice has been stopped altogether. Goods received in dowry are exempted from the levy of customs duty and travellers are allowed to take with them unused articles worth Rs. 10 free.

Bhomat Jagirdars have been granted remission of duty on articles imported to the extent of 10 per cent. of their incomes, the amount of which, for each Thikana, has been fixed as follows:—

Name of Thikana.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rs.	Rs.
Madri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jawas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paduna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chhani	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panarwa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oghna	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jura	[illegible]	[illegible]

Customs duty has been remitted on articles and clothes for the use of idols in Bhuthan and the articles required for the personal use of Umraos.

[illegible] ornaments at their sweet will.

[illegible] "K[illegible]" करोडि have been established [illegible] in Bhinder, Banera, Salumbar, [illegible]

[illegible] agency for carrying posts. It has now [illegible] district and Niyabat head-quarters, [illegible] and important Customs posts.

[illegible] for the Customs Department is under construction [illegible] Rs. 51,678 and a bungalow for the Officer-in-[illegible] Rs. 12,5[illegible] has been constructed.

CUSTOMS OFFICE.

[illegible] and administrative reasons Excise and Customs [illegible] been amalgamated and placed under one Officer.

SALT.

[illegible], 1878, with a view to stop manufacture of salt in Mewar, [illegible] with the Government of India under which it was [illegible]

[illegible] salt compensation Rs. 2,9[illegible] to different Jagirdars in [illegible]

[illegible] 1,000 maunds of salt for the royal kitchen, [illegible]

[illegible] 1,25[illegible] maunds for the consumption of [illegible] would not be [illegible]

[illegible]

(iv) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Weights.

Formerly weights of different measures were in use in the State. It afforded the money-lenders a fine opportunity of swelling their debts through intricate calculations, specially in the case of poor and ignorant people. It further complicated business transaction. To simplify matters the Darbar have fixed the two following weights:—

Pucca weight equivalent to Rs. 108 per seer.

Kachha weight " " Rs. 54 "

There are different measures for different purposes.

Measures.

(1) For land survey there were Doris or Jaribs of the following lengths:—

(a) 72 cubits

(b) 84 "

(c) 96 "

But now as well as in the last Settlement a Jarib of 152[illegible] ft. in length is used. This is the only prevalent Jarib in Khalsa. In Jagirs where Settlement has not been done Doris of the lengths mentioned above are still in vogue.

(2) For building sites a yard (गज) of 24[illegible] is used.

(3) For clothes we have,

(i) a local yard of [illegible] called गज an[illegible]

(ii) a imperial yard of 36" called गज

(v) AGTAS

Agta is a term applied to the day on which the principle of "Ahinsa" is to be strictly observed. It was through the proselytizing influences of the Mahajans that this line of policy was adopted. Unfortunately it was carried to a point where it touched the bread earning capacity of every classes. A wave of resentment set against it and consequently it had to be *considerably modified.*

Many Agtas were observed in a year by which not only the sale of meat was prohibited but Bhattis were also not allowed to work. The consequence was that sweetmeat sellers could not prepare fresh Puri, sweets etc., and the travellers got cold meals. [illegible] and [illegible] could not work their furnaces. *[illegible]* [illegible] the number of Agta days has been reduced [illegible] Navratri, Ekadashi, Amavashya, death anniversary of the previous Ruling Prince [illegible] special occasions only. Agtas are observed as [illegible] the sale of meat is prohibited but the Bhattis [illegible] work [illegible].

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In order to develop industries more Cotton Factories have been erected. Necessary arrangements have been made for the cultivation of cane on [illegible] a Sugar Factory has been started at Jai Samudra.

Powerful engines have been installed for supplying electric lights on the [illegible] city roads and lanes, to State bungalows, to private houses and to ginning machines.

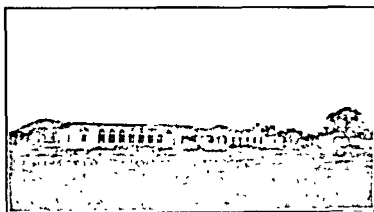
Corresponding efficiency can well be hoped for with the abnormal increase of expenditure in this Department.

A Cotton Mill is shortly to be erected at Bhilwara. It would be financed by leading merchants of the State.

MEDICAL.

With the revenue rates in all Khalsa villages a cess of half an anna per rupee is levied. The revenue accruing therefrom was to be utilised in maintaining schools and hospitals but it was not sufficient to maintain both the institutions. The Darbar have very generously set apart the income from this cess in S. 1988 exclusively for the maintenance of hospitals. A separate grant has been provided for schools from the State income. Under this scheme the funds allotted now to medical institution have risen from Rs. 28,700 to Rs. 75,720.

A new hospital of the latest design is under construction to be called Willingdon Hospital. It will be equipped with up-to-date modern medical and surgical appliances and placed in charge of a competent medical officer.



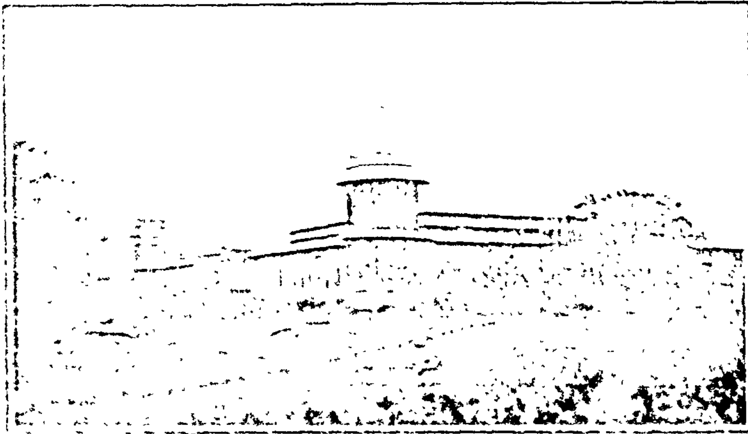
WILLINGDON HOSPITAL.

New dispensaries at Dhulko and Charbhuja have been opened. The number of patients in these hospitals received in the two years as follows:—

Samvat Year	No. of patients		Operations	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Major	Minor
1981	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1989	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EDUCATION.

[illegible] grand building for the College is [illegible]



MAHARANA'S COLLEGE.

[illegible] there was a School upto the Matriculation standard. It has [illegible] to Intermediate College. The Darbar whole-heartedly [illegible] of the Rajputana Board and had this College [illegible] Students had formerly to go to Ajmer for Matriculation [illegible] examinations but the Education Board is so well satisfied [illegible] of this institution that Udaipur has now been made a [illegible] Matric and Intermediate examinations. It has saved the [illegible] inconvenience and benefited the students of [illegible] and other High Schools by providing a nearer [illegible]

[illegible] particular attention is paid to the general [illegible] encouraged to take part in different [illegible] prizes are awarded.

[illegible] not held sufficient, [illegible] taught the art of [illegible]

[illegible]

NOBLES SCHOOL

A Nobles' School for educating the sons of Jagirdars has been set up. Its annual expenditure is Rs. 31,2[illegible]7.



NOBLES SCHOOL

No. of Students										Remarks.
Umraos	Minor Jagirdars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5	1[illegible]	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

NOTE

(1) When the School was started the Jagirdars donated to the extent of 1/10th of their income as entered in their Patta. Its total amount came to Rs. 1,51,519.

(2) His Highness very generously donated in [illegible] Rs. 1,[illegible], and in [illegible] Rs. 2,[illegible].

(3) Messing rates per month are:—

Special class ... Rs. 22

First class ... Rs. 15

Second class ... Rs. 10

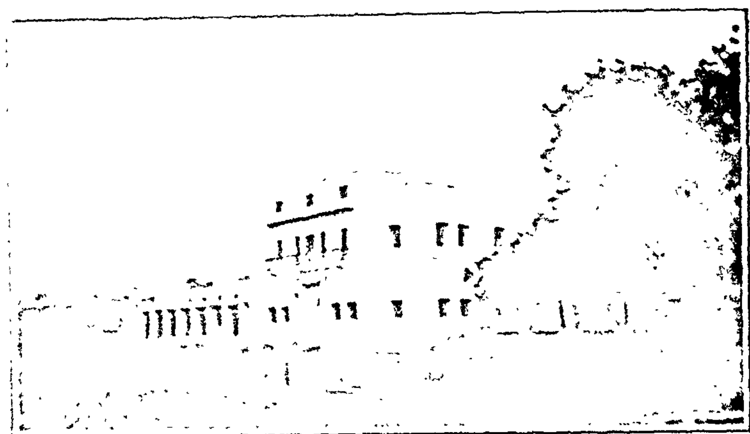
(4) The interest derived from the [illegible] Fund goes to this institution.

(5) Thirty-seven poor students are free boarders.

FEMALE EDUCATION

[illegible] Rs. [illegible] towards the [illegible] Kanya Pathshala.

[illegible] has been opened.



SARVAJANIK KANYA PATHSHALA.

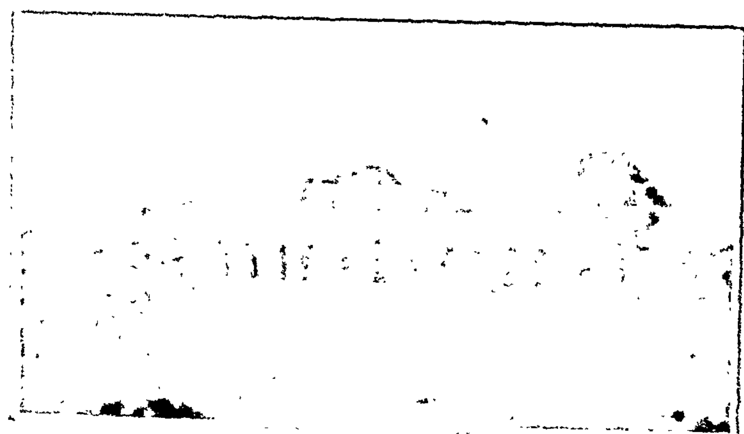
SANSKRIT SCHOOL.

[illegible] Vidyalaya trains students for the Acharya degree [illegible] College, Benares. It imparts Ayurvedic training and [illegible]

[illegible] centre of examination for the Prathama and [illegible] Sanskrit College, Benares. It has given relief to [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

[illegible] of the agricultural [illegible] profession, and a [illegible] methods of cultivation. [illegible] Rs. [illegible] In it the [illegible]



In order to introduce improved methods and to supply better seeds three agricultural farms have been established in Udaipur, [illegible] and Jaisamand under the control of a Special Officer.

In the city and its environs there are institutions maintained by private subscriptions. The following deserve special mention :—

1. Bohra School.
2. Harish Chandra Arya Vidyalaya.
3. Vidya Bhawan
4. Shanti Pathshala,
5. Swetamber Pathshala

giving instructions to 611, 170, 125, 125 and 86 students respectively.

With the exception of Vidya Bhawan, the other schools are more or less sectarian. The promoters of this institution kindly invited me to lay its foundation. I thankfully complied with their wishes and performed the pleasant duty on the 18th January, 1931. It admits students of all castes and creeds. It is conducted on advanced lines. It is housed in a neat and well-built mansion situated in a very healthy locality.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Ram Sahgal as its chief [illegible] of daily wages of skilled and [illegible] building materials. Rates have been fixed [illegible] strictly adhered to for many obvious

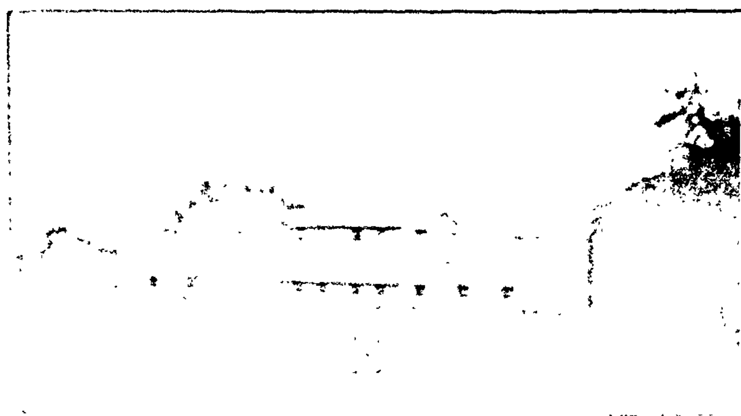
[illegible] public works were completed:—

[illegible] Highness [illegible] house with a clock tower [illegible] at a cost of Rs. 1,73,109.



FATEH MEMORIAL

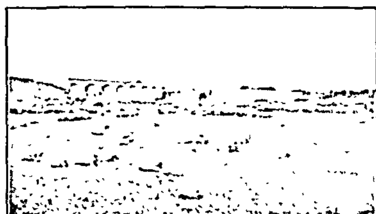
[illegible] of the Railway travellers Her Highness [illegible] Chinwdin, C. I., constructed [illegible] Sarai just near [illegible] of R[illegible] Chittan and R[illegible] 6,011 Kaddar.



[illegible]

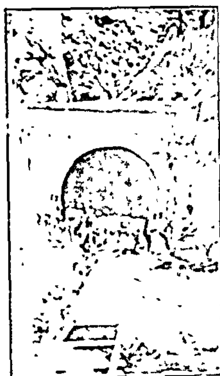
In addition works on the Railway that deserve special mention are :—

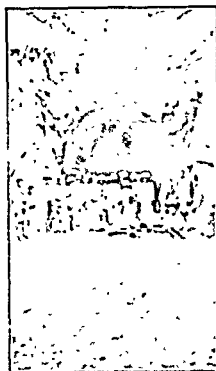
(1) A Railway bridge of pure marble has been constructed over the Banas river near Kankroli. It has 52 spans and is the only one of its kind in India.



MARBLE BRIDGE OVER THE BANAS RIVER

(2) Nowhere in Rajputana are there so many tunnels as in Mewar. One tunnel was constructed in the reign of the late Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Sahib near Debari Station. In the present Maharana's reign two big tunnels have been constructed for Railway purposes in the Ghats below Khambli. They are 800 ft. and 570 ft. in length.





TUNNELS IN THE GHATS

[illegible] building for the Railway office has been constructed [illegible]



RAILWAY OFFICE.

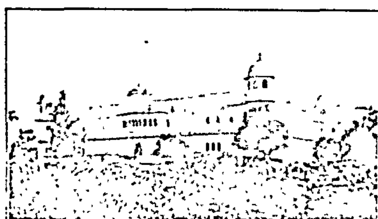
[illegible] 1978 to 1990 a sum of Rs. 26,35,176 has been [illegible] P. W. D.

	Rs.
[illegible]	8,13,133
[illegible]	25,230
[illegible]	47,000
[illegible] Ho[illegible]	13,51,482
[illegible]	2,25,121
[illegible]	50,357
[illegible]	1,19,8[illegible]

[illegible] H. H. [illegible] two palaces, namely, Bhupal [illegible] constructed in Chittorgarh.



[illegible]



FATEH PRAKASH CHITOR

In addition the following expenditure was incurred in the construction of three big tanks :—

				Rs.
Karera tank...	...	..	...	[illegible]
Madar tank ...	...	...	.	[illegible]
Navalpura tank	...	...	.	[illegible]

For irrigational purposes there are tanks in every district where both Jagir and Khalsa villages are benefited. This department is attached to P. W. D. Its annual income is Rs. [illegible].

In well-organised States the procedure is that whenever a new tank or Bund is constructed by the State, the Jagir villages which get irrigation water from these embankments are made Khalsa and Jagirdars are given other villages in exchange. This procedure avoids constant disputes and leave no room for State officials to combine with the Jagirdars to cause any loss to the State revenues. As a solution for being dispossessed of his old ancestral Jagir the Jagirdar is given in exchange villages of a little higher rental. As a prelude to the introduction of this policy His Highness has exchanged land of the Banderwara Jagirdar in connection with the Madar tank which is under construction.

MUNICIPALITY.

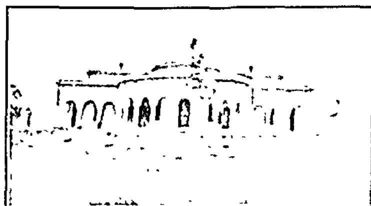
With a view to encourage the public to take part in the Civic affairs and to prepare them for taking interest in administrative affairs Municipalities have been established in which the public is empowered to send their representatives. Uptodate there are only five Municipalities but it is anticipated that a few more will be established eventually.

Keeping in view the City improvement a survey of the roads and lanes of the City is being done so that a regular programme for drainage and neatness can be framed and given effect to.

CITY AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Extension and improvement of the City can only be effected by granting proper sites to the public for building purposes, but unfortunately this was not kept in view in previous years. The present Maharana Sahib has granted sites for building purposes to people on very favourable terms. Hence many new buildings have been constructed inside as well as out of the City and many are in course of construction.

At a distance of about a mile from the City a Club-house named after Col. Field, who had been for a long time a very popular Political Resident at Udaipur, has been built near the Fateh Sagar lake, and close to it a new town under the name of Fatehpura is growing up. Here the bungalows and houses are of approved design and roads are well laid down.



FIELD CLUB

Extension of the important town of Bhilwara was undertaken and a new Mandi called Bhupal Ganj has been established, which is developing into an important trading centre.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

There was no fixed and regularised scale for the grant of travelling allowances. Bills for expenses said to be actually incurred were submitted for payment and when any item was not passed objections were raised and much correspondence followed. To simplify matters rules have been framed laying down rates according to rates of pay, and where the person concerned does not receive any pay his status and the value of his Jagir form the basis.

Here is the Schedule :—

Serial number	Rate of pay per month	Diet, &c., in Mewar	[illegible]	Remarks
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	20	0 4 0	0 8 0	
2	21 to 30	0 5 0	0 10 0	
3	31 to 49	0 6 0	0 12 0	
4	50 to 74	0 8 0	1 0 0	
5	75 to 99	0 12 0	1 2 0	
6	100 to 125	1 0 0	1 8 0	
7	126 to 149	1 4 0	1 14 0	
8	150 to 174	1 8 0	2 4 0	
9	175 to 199	1 12 0	2 10 [illegible]	
10	200 to 225	2 0 0	3 0 0	
11	226 to 249	2 4 0	3 6 0	
12	250 to 299	2 8 0	3 12 0	
13	300 to 325	2 12 0	4 2 [illegible]	
14	326 to 349	3 0 0	4 8 [illegible]	
15	350 to 399	3 8 0	[illegible]	
16	400 to 449	3 12 0	[illegible]	
17	450 to 500	4 0 0	[illegible]	
18	Above Rs. 500	6 0 0	[illegible]	
19	Chaprassis and menials ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	